

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAM.

SIGNS of Republican intentions regarding legislation are eagerly watched by the press. The opinion seems to prevail that President Cleveland's defense of the present tariff law in his message would mean a veto of the Dingley bill if the Senate should pass it, even without the free-coinage provision now attached to it. But the Republicans have less than a majority of the Senate, silver Republicans included, and six of the silver Republicans have absented themselves from the regular caucus of Republican Senators. The situation is said to have been thus described by Senator Aldrich to manufacturers who met in Washington to urge the passage of the Dingley bill:

"There are only two things to do to secure the passage of the bill. One thing that will have to be done is to change the Senate rules so that the bill can be brought to a vote, and the other thing you gentlemen will have to do is to furnish us with seven more Republican Senators."

Senator Allen, Populist, of Nebraska, induced an exhibition of party predicaments by bringing the consideration of the Dingley bill to a vote, after which it went to the calendar, December 9.

The Washington correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) gives these details of the Senatorial situation:

"The Republicans counted but 44 out of 89 Senators when the six deserters to Bryan were still within the party ranks. They are now reduced to 38, against 51 Senators of all other parties. The essential question, however, is the prospect of revenue legislation in the next Congress. The Republican prospects will then be somewhat better, for they will gain Senators in Ohio, Maryland, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and probably in Kentucky, and will lose only in Utah and possibly in North Carolina, in addition to the losses they have already suffered. They are certain of 42 straight Republican Senators, and will raise the number to 44 if they hold North Carolina and gain

Kentucky. This will be one less than a majority. They will have to find their majority in the silver ranks, either among the Bryan Republicans or the three protectionist Populists, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, and Peffer of Kansas, or Peffer's successor.

"There is little doubt that a tariff bill can be passed. What the Republicans fear is the duplication of the conditions which wrought such ruin to the Democratic Senate in 1894. This was the ability of two or three Senators who had special interests at stake to dictate their own terms to the party nominally in power. The 44 Republican Senators may be compelled to bid high for the one vote they need to control the Senate. There are several protectionists in the silver ranks, but they are likely to feel their power too keenly to sell it cheaply. . . . More than this, the 44 Republicans will be at the mercy of every individual in their own ranks. A demand from a wool-growing Senator for excessive duties on wool, from a tinplate Senator for double rates on tinplate, from a sugar Senator for an extravagant differential duty, can each be enforced by the threat that the Senator will bolt unless he gets what he desires. This was substantially the attitude of Murphy, Smith, Gorman, Gibson, and their backers in the last Congress, and gave infinite power to the sugar trust in securing what they desired."

The action of the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House (all these members were reelected) is taken as an indication of the certainty of an extra session of Congress within a few weeks after McKinley's inauguration. The reported decision is that hearings on the tariff are to be conducted by the full committee, beginning with the holidays, in order that the committee may have a bill framed for prompt action at the extra session under the incoming Administration.

Of this program the *Washington Star* (Ind.) says:

"Certain features of the new tariff bill have already been practically decided upon by the Republicans. Chairman Dingley is authority for the statement that the bill will be framed to prevent the use of the bonded warehouses by importers to escape the pay-

ment of higher duties, as they were used when the McKinley bill was passed. To effect this there will be a clause providing that goods in storage in bonded warehouses when the new law goes into effect will pay the rates of that law and not those of the Wilson act in operation when they were entered.

"Those schedules of the Wilson law which have proved satisfactory, it is said, will not be disturbed.

"A member of the committee spoke of the cotton schedule as the most likely to remain unchanged, as having been



"O, PROMISE ME!"
—The Republic, St. Louis.

guarded by Democratic protectionists in the Senate, he said, its effects had been satisfactory to manufacturers and operatives, and the duties being specific were in accord with the Republican policy.

"The Wilson act's *ad valorem* features will be done away with, it goes without saying.

"The reciprocity system may be effected by the establishment of two schedules on articles on which concessions are desired from other countries, one schedule for these goods when imported from the countries which agree to reciprocity features, the other schedule for those which do not."

So far as the currency question, separate from revenue, is concerned, it is considered significant that a Republican Senatorial caucus committee of five has been appointed to devise legislation for action at this session looking toward an international monetary conference. This committee consists of Senators Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Gear, of Iowa; Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Carter, of Montana. It is further noted that a silver Republican, Wilson, of Washington, takes the place of Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who bolted the St. Louis platform.

In the Republican House the distinct currency problem is the subject of rather indefinite action by the committee on banking and currency. That committee invites definite proposals of currency reform, and has resolved to ask the Controller of the Currency to analyze proposed legislation, and to submit a plan of his own. It is assumed that the way has thus been opened for consideration of the results of a conference like that which has been called by "sound-money" advocates at Indianapolis, January 12.

TERMS OF THE VENEZUELAN TREATY.

OUR State Department has made public the terms of the treaty to settle the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Publication followed the information that President Crespo and his advisers had accepted its terms subject to ratification by the Venezuelan Congress. The memorandum of the State Department is as follows:

Heads of proposed treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain for settlement of Venezuela boundary question as agreed upon between Great Britain and the United States.

First—An Arbitral Tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Second—The Tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the judges of the British Supreme Court of Justice, and of a fifth jurist selected by the four persons so nominated, or in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, selected by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

The person so selected shall be president of the Tribunal.

The persons nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the British Supreme Court of Justice respectively may be judges of either of said courts.

Third—The Tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to or that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain respectively at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Fourth—In deciding the matters submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

RULES.

(A) Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding, or to make title by prescription.

(B) The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever, valued accord-

ing to international and on any principles of international law, which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rule.

(C) In determining the boundary line, if territory of one party be found by the Tribunal to have been at the date of this treaty in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the Tribunal, require.

November 12, 1896.

RICHARD OLNEY.

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

"The exact text of the agreement," says the *Baltimore Sun*, "is found to differ in several particulars from the version published some weeks ago on the occasion of Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech. In the first place, the agreement is in reference to a treaty to be made between Venezuela and Great Britain, not between the United States and Great Britain. The Venezuelan Government, it seems, had put itself in Mr. Olney's hands, undertaking to accept such measure of arbitration as the latter could obtain. Some ten years ago Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and under the circumstances had to look to the United States to negotiate a settlement. She has all that time been demanding unrestricted arbitration of her claim to the whole area between the Essequibo and Orinoco rivers. England has also been expressing a wish for arbitration, but wished it to be restricted to that part of the disputed area west of districts settled or occupied by British subjects—the area provisionally delimited by the Schomburgk line.

"The agreement, as now made public, provides for arbitration as to the whole area in dispute, but prescribes for the guidance of the arbitrators three rules the practical effect of which is to secure to Great Britain the area which her subjects have occupied for fifty years, or over which they have exercised political control for that length of time. Rights and claims of any kind, however, not in contravention of the foregoing rule may be recognized in accordance with the principles of international law, and if the one party is found to have been occupying the territory of the other, the equities thus acquired will be considered."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message to the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress (December 4) gives more consideration to the Cuban question than to any other single subject. So far as other foreign relations are concerned, the President confines himself to pointing out the impossibility of our interference, and the justice of our claims for damages, in Asiatic Turkey; he makes mere reference to the adjustment of the Venezuelan controversy and far-advanced negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Cleveland reasserts the neutral position of this Government as between Spain and the Cuban insurgents. But he finds American business interests heavily involved in the struggle; he asserts that our policy and interests "would constrain us to object" to the ascendancy of another power in Cuba; he states that the United States has suggested its willingness to assume a guaranty of home rule to Cuba, and he adds that if the state of no government continues in Cuba the United States may be expected to protect her interests in due time. His language is in part:

"If Spain has not yet reestablished her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban Government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper. . . .

"The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the Government and people of the

United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and Government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining, and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about \$64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about \$103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly \$96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly."

To accord belligerent rights to the insurgents is no longer urged, says the President, because "untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests." Against the recognition of independence is the fact that no other than Spanish Government, such as it is, exists there. And Spain has shown no evidence that she wants to sell Cuba to the United States. The alternative of intervention even at the cost of war is discussed at length. The United States has a character to maintain "which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct"; its own domains are ample and its policy is one of peace; its restraint and patient endurance of perplexing circumstances evidence its respect and regard for Spain. The President continues:

"Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. . . .

"Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

"It should be added that it can not be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we can not view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly cooperation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

Next in importance to his attitude toward Spain and Cuba, the press places the President's brief defense of the present tariff and the renewal of the recommendation in his message to the first session of the present Congress to retire the greenbacks. The absence of allusion to the silver question is noted with some surprise. Mr. Cleveland insists that whatever the shortcomings of the present tariff law as a complete measure of tariff reform, "it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures"; imports during the single fiscal year of the law increased over those of the previous year \$6,500,000, while domestic products exported show an increase of nearly \$70,000,000. Necessaries of comfortable existence are cheaper under the law, too, according to the President. The remarkable part of his defense,

however, is contained in the following references to the deficit and the surplus in the Treasury:

"During the only complete fiscal year of its operation [ending June 30, 1896] it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than \$25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected. The situation was such in December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the Secretary of the Treasury foretold a deficiency of \$17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily account for the difference between this estimate of the Secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficit. . . .

"I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the mean time no deficit that has occurred or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the Treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use."

Turning to currency conditions, the President makes these recommendations toward "taking the Government out of the banking business":

"I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the Treasury are withdrawn from circulation and canceled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest, or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the Treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin.

"This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be canceled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.

"National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one fourth of one per cent.

"In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency, and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution. This might be obviated, and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed, by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

"The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our Government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit."

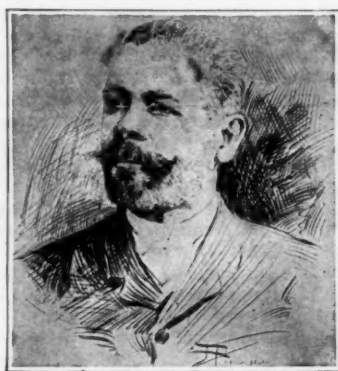
Other features of the message are, in brief: Notice of the inadequacy of Federal authority regarding trusts; the necessity of amendments to strengthen the Interstate Commerce Commission; the need of protecting the Government in the adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads, due January 1, 1897, and thereafter; the progress of consular and department civil-service reform; the activity of commissioners to secure better preservation of the fur seals in Bering Sea, and the duty of all possible retrenchment by Congress. He recommends the establishment of official residences for our foreign ministers, and an appropri-

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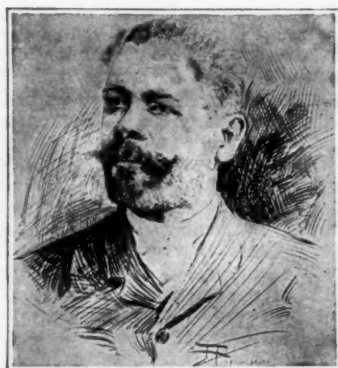
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A Fight in Sight.—"The President takes up the cry that the Government should abandon the banking business and confine its operations to the receipt and expenditure of the people's money. He fails to mention the rather important fact that the extension of the bank-note system contemplates the Government's indorsing the notes, as it does now, and must continue to do if wildcat currency is to be prevented; and he fails also to call attention to the fact that his own recommendation is for the Government not to confine itself to the receipt and expenditure of the people's money, but to enter upon the *borrowing* of money and the payment of interest thereon in order to provide a basis for the increase of the bank-note system. In other words, we will retire a non-interest-bearing currency (the greenbacks) by issuing interest-bearing bonds. Thereby hangs a fight."—*The Voice (Prohibition)*, New York.

"The President betrays in this closing message the radical defect which has wrecked his party. He is not able to respect and obey a decision of the people against his ideas. It was the golden hour for him to declare, as Bourke Cockran declared, that those to whom the people had entrusted the work of dealing with the tariff, the currency, and the trusts should be upheld as far as possible in the methods of relief they propose. It was Mr. Cleveland's way to reiterate his own methods."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

"In his suggestion about the tariff and the disposition of the surplus, the President manifested more partizanship than statesmanship. The recommendation for the retirement of greenbacks is renewed, either by funding them at once or canceling all that are presented for redemption in gold. That is undoubtedly a wise policy, and the sooner the Government gets out of the banking business the better."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, Louisville, Ky.

"A decent regard for the death of all his hopes, the failure of all his prophecies, and the funeral of all his ambitions should have led President Cleveland in his last annual message to silence or veracity. When the facts are against a man it is open to him to say nothing; but it is most unwise, and in the President of the United States more than this, to endeavor by misstating the facts to turn the edge of this damaging force."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"No one will dissent from the President's views with reference to the need of remedying certain admitted defects in our monetary system. But on the question of the adequacy of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law the people decided on November 3 that a law which, having been 'allowed a fair opportunity,' had increased the public debt by \$262,000,000, and which promises a deficit for this year of about \$90,000,000, should be repealed."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

"It is doubtful that the present Congress will take any such action [as retirement of greenbacks] and the incoming Administration has tied its hands against the retirement of the greenbacks by a positive pledge to the opposite intent in Major McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Presidential nomination."—*The Post (Ind.)*, Cincinnati.

"If the silver dollars are good to meet the governmental expenses we fail to see why they would not be equally good for the redemption of greenback or Sherman notes or the payment of bonds."—*The News (Pop.)*, Denver.

The Message as a Whole.

Faith of Anti-Cleveland Democrats Strengthened.—"The message will strengthen the arms and confirm the faith of those Democrats who have refused to follow the lead of Mr. Cleveland. It smacks of bonds and contraction and indifference to the patriotic Cubans as well as of disregard of the condition of the masses of his own country. Millions for the bondholders; not a cent for the struggling millions; sympathy for the ambassadors and ministers because they have to pay rent; not a word of sympathy for the struggling Cubans in their thatched huts; help for the national banks; not a crumb for the taxpayers; excuse, confession, and avoidance for the trusts; no hope held out to those impoverished by these unlawful combinations. Such is the message. The old Democratic philippics against monopoly, tariff robbers, trusts, wrongs of the money power, and pension-grabbers are either wanting altogether or introduced and discussed without the vigor that should characterize the message of a Democratic President."—*The News and Observer (Bryan Dem.)*, Raleigh, N. C.

"Taken as a whole, the message is the tamest that has ever

come to the people from Grover Cleveland, but it is made so by the proprieties of his position as one laying down power rather than taking it up."—*The Post (Bryan Dem.)*, Pittsburg.

Vigorous and Judicial.—"Vigorous, well-considered, and pre-eminently judicial as his consideration of public questions ever have been, this last formal presentation of Mr. Cleveland's views will command profound respect and admiration, if not approval or assent, by reason of two of its features in particular. One is the patriotic, able, firm, and diplomatic consideration of the attitude of this nation toward Cuba, and the other is the fact which the entire message attests, that, three months from his retirement from the Presidency, President Cleveland shows no variable-ness or shadow of turning in the conceptions of the fundamentals of government which he held when entering upon the discharge of the great responsibilities of the office."—*The Free Press (Sound-Money Dem.)*, Detroit.

"The message writes the history of an Administration and writes it with dignity and calmness. It makes many things clear and seeks to juggle with nothing. It is one of the most instructive documents ever prepared for perusal. It avoids hair-splitting and parade. In the main its conclusions are based on foundations solid as a rock and in the main they will be regarded as sagacious. The message is worthy of the man."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.)*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"With the happy consciousness of having unloaded everything, this wonderful statesman winds up his last message to Congress with a beautiful tribute to himself: 'When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding countrymen.' His confiding fellow countrymen will not doubt that the final paragraph, at least, is Mr. Cleveland's own. Only two men that ever lived could have written it, and Mr. Pecksniff is dead."—*The Sun (McKinley Dem.)*, New York.

"If for nothing else President Cleveland's last general message to Congress will always be memorable from the fact that in it the head of a national party congratulates the country on the defeat of that party. Of all the possible changes of politics who could ever have dreamed that the last important act of the man raised to power by a sweeping party victory four years ago would be to express public felicitations on the overthrow of the same party organization. Such an occurrence is without precedent in political history."—*The Chronicle-Telegraph (Ind. Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"The message as a whole is a creditable document. Its style is open to criticism, but it is evidently animated throughout by a sincere desire to avoid offense without a sacrifice of personal dignity. On the tariff the President practically admits that the country is now confronted by both a condition and a theory."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

Cabled Foreign Comments.

"While the intentions of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney may be everything that is good, the opinion of Europe is not favorable to the latest version of the Monroe doctrine, and Spain will have influential support if she holds out. . . . Lord Salisbury is thought to have yielded far too much, and there will be many voices urging Spain to the policy of 'no surrender.' It is to be hoped they will not prevail. Home rule in Cuba would be the best thing for the Cubans and the best thing for Spain. The contest is ruinous and indecisive. Such a solution of it would be final and satisfactory. After all, Americans are an extremely practical people."—*The News*, London.

"Spain had better accept Mr. Cleveland's friendly counsel, as Mr. McKinley is not likely to be less exacting than Mr. Cleveland. The Monroe doctrine is making great strides. It is a large, bold policy, not quite free from danger. Fortunately, as far as England is concerned, the prospect of the arbitration treaty makes the risks of trouble small. Altogether it is a dignified and able message."—*The Standard*, London.

"The tone and spirit of the message are worthy of all praise. It is a pity that the moderation and balance of mind which Mr. Cleveland has just displayed were not more conspicuous last year when he startled two continents by a menace of war. If the Venezuelan question had been handled as Mr. Cleveland now handles the Cuban question, he might have averted the disruption of the Democracy and have kept Bryan and Bryanism in their previous obscurity."—*The Times*, London.

"The message is no more or no less than a series of hypotheses. It can not please Spain, but it does not wrong her. . . . Spaniards can not admit intervention in their own affairs. They have spirit enough to repulse impositions and will accept nothing degrading or circumscribing their right to conduct their own affairs. When their honor is concerned they are of the same rank as the people of the most powerful and colossal nation."—*La Lucha* (*Government organ*), Havana.

"In government circles great reserve is maintained, none of the officials displaying willingness to discuss the subject at any length, tho some satisfaction is expressed that the message does not in any way advocate the absolute independence of Cuba and does not support the proposal to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. The Opposition papers are greatly irritated by the threat of intervention on the part of the United States unless Spain speedily suppresses the rebellion. They declare that Spain is fully able to avert such action."—*United Associated Press Despatch from Madrid, Dec. 8.*

ILLITERACY AND IMMIGRATION.

THE Lodge bill for the exclusion of illiterates, backed by the Immigration Restriction League, has the right of way in the Senate. It provides for excluding all persons over fourteen years of age who can not read and write the language of their native country, or some other language, except the parent or grandparent of an admissible immigrant. The test required is the ability to read and write extracts from the Constitution of the United States in some one language. Failing in this, the steamship or railroad company which brought the immigrant over shall return him as now provided by law.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) is of the opinion that some such remedial measure will be made law before long, in view of the pledge of the Republican Party in the platform adopted at St. Louis. The immigration plank reads:

"For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write."

The *Ledger* also quotes President Cleveland's message, which contained these statistics of illiteracy among immigrants:

"Including all the immigrants arriving [during the last fiscal year] who were over fourteen years of age, 28.63 per cent. were illiterate, as against 20.37 per cent. of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year. The number of immigrants over fourteen years old, the countries from which they came, and the percentage of illiterates among them, were as follows: Italy, 57,515, with 54.59 per cent.; Ireland, 37,496, with 7 per cent.; Russia, 35,188, with 41.14 per cent.; Austria-Hungary and provinces, 57,053, with 38.92 per cent.; Germany, 25,334, with 2.96 per cent.; Sweden, 18,821, with 1.16 per cent., while from Portugal there came 2,067, of whom 77.69 per cent. were illiterates."

The Restriction League (headquarters in Boston) advocates the educational test in part as follows:

"It adds to the excluded class those who are degraded, ignorant alike of their own language and of any occupation, incapable of appreciating our institutions and standards of living, and difficult of assimilation; in practise it would prevent even the embarkation of illiterates; it is easily applied, requires no cumbersome machinery, and the inspection is capable of little if any evasion; it does away in large part with the separation of families, as immigrants know before their departure whether or not they are in the prohibited class; it promotes education among those who desire to emigrate, and to that extent promotes the social condition of Europe."



FRANK A. BRIGGS (REP.),
Governor-Elect of North Dakota.



ANDREW E. LEE (FUSION),
Governor-Elect of South Dakota.

There are numerous newspaper advocates of the educational test, but there are vigorous antagonists as well. The Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) approves a speech against the bill made by Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, last May:

"If our purpose springs from a fervent desire to benefit the people by restricting immigration, then we must look for some more legitimate and practical means than this measure now under consideration. This bill will not accomplish it. Of all the proposed legislation before the Senate of the United States within my experience nothing is further removed from wisdom and justice than this. It is undemocratic, unrepugnant, unamerican, and has no health in it. It is barbaric and cruel; in its operation it will separate families and divide those among them who may be able to read and write from those who can not. It is a standing menace to the future of the West and South; it will keep out from the country immigrants who are desired and will admit those who are not. The uneducated laborer, whose strong muscles and willingness to work we are in need of, will be driven back, while the communist and socialist and loud-mouthed and filthy anarchists who labor with their tongues, demagogues, *et id omne genus*, because they are able to read, will be allowed to come in—evil fellows who work not themselves, but who foment discord and discontent among workingmen, who, if left to themselves, would be good citizens. These are the educated class whom this bill would admit."

The *Bee* comments as follows:

"We believe the intelligent and unprejudiced sentiment of the country will fully concur with this. The Senate Republicans will subserve the interests of the party by refusing to permit any tinkering of the immigration laws at the coming session. The course of the foreign-born voters at the late election has shown them to be citizens whose patriotism, integrity, and devotion to the honor of the nation can be depended upon. These citizens are believed to be practically unanimous against any further restrictions on immigration, and no demand of selfishness or prejudice should induce the Republican Party to disregard their views in this respect. The immigration question is not of urgent importance, as the advocates of further restriction assert. According to the Commissioner of Immigration there has been little addition to our foreign population in the last three years, and nearly all of those who have come are of the class that makes good and useful citizens. There is room for more such. They are wanted in the South and in the West. Existing legislation, if properly enforced, is ample to keep out the undesirable classes of the Old World, and nothing is to be gained by additional restrictions."

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES DENIED.

THE middle classes are increasing, not disappearing, says Mr. Mallock, speaking for England [*LITERARY DIGEST*, November 7]. A similar claim is now made for Germany, where socialistic philosophy has the greatest number of protagonists and commands more than a million of the popular vote of the Empire. Statistics collected with satisfactory completeness are given to show that, at least in recent years, the so-called middle classes have rather increased than decreased. In the *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft*, edited by

Professor Schmoller, a full discussion of this subject has appeared from the pen of the well-known statistician and authority on political economy, Dr. Wilhelm Böhmert. He has examined the statistics of the large German cities, especially of the great industrial centers of Saxony, namely, Dresden, Leipzig, and Chemnitz, as also of such non-Saxon cities as Hamburg and Braunschweig. Here are some of the sample data he gives:

Of men who report an income

of 600 to 800 marks (1 mark = 24 cents), each thousand inhabitants contained the following number:

	Year 1884	Year 1892
Dresden.....	439	315
Leipsic.....	382	268
Chemnitz.....	445	354
Hamburg.....	418	282
Braunschweig.....	491	419

There is noticed everywhere a marked decrease in the number of men with such small incomes in Dresden, Leipsic, and Hamburg, this decrease being fully one third. This in itself only indicates that the relative percentage of the lowest class of taxpayers has diminished during these eight years. What has become of them? Have they passed beneath and below the 600-mark limit, or gone into a higher class? Statistics show that the latter is the case, and not that the proletariat has been augmented.

The second class of taxpayers include those whose incomes vary from 900 to 1,200 marks per annum. Here the data furnished by Böhmert tell another story:

	Year 1884	Year 1892
Dresden.....	249	356
Leipsic.....	268	393
Chemnitz.....	278	327
Hamburg.....	242	310
Braunschweig.....	230	311

This remarkable increase can only be explained on the ground that the middle classes have been increasing in wealth, and that the poor, instead of becoming poorer, have become richer, and that this is largely to be ascribed to the increase of wages for the skilled workmen and artisans.

Böhmert's article discusses also a third group, namely, those whose income runs from 1,200 to 2,500 marks, which class will include chiefly foremen, technical workers, smaller merchants, agents, traveling men, and the like. All of the cities mentioned show that this class of taxpayers has also increased to a notable degree during the period under consideration.

The author, in summing up his conclusions from these and similar statistical columns, says:

"It is impossible to draw any other conclusion than this, that during these eight years the class of citizens with an income below 2,500 marks, which class includes fully four fifths of all the taxpayers of Germany, has been steadily and constantly increasing in wealth. The lowest class of taxpayers is becoming smaller and smaller; workmen in factories and men in a similar social and economic station of life are constantly getting into a higher group, and the time is not far distant when the bulk of these will be in the group whose incomes run up to 2,500 marks. These data show that the middle classes are not being eliminated from our modern society, but rather that they are being more firmly established than ever."

The author draws special attention to the pessimistic predictions of Marx, the literary father of modern social theories, to the effect that in the nature of things the middle classes must die out. Actual facts show that these predictions have been false. The development of modern industries on a grand scale, such as has characterized German progress in recent decades, has not harmed but has helped the poor man. These are the conclusions of Böhmert and of the journal that publishes his researches.

SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO LYNCH LAW.

THE new governor of Alabama, Joseph T. Johnston, appealed to the people of his State, in his inaugural address this month, to help him stop lynching. His appeal reads thus:

"Where the administration of the law is wholly within the grasp of the best citizens of the State; where the sympathies of judge and jury are entirely on the side of the victims of brutal lust, no excuse justifies the spirit that would override the orderly administration of justice.

"All of us understand how difficult it is to restrain the passion and indignation that arouse the hot blood of relatives and friends to visit summary punishment upon those who commit the most heinous and unforgiving crime against society, but our people must be made to understand that the proper way to punish these

and all other crimes is by the law of the land. The danger of inflicting punishment upon the innocent, when passion and not reason holds the scales, is so great, that all good citizens should repress their just indignation and aid in preserving peace and enforcing the laws of the land, which are surely of sufficient severity.

"I earnestly appeal to all the good people of the State to unite with us in the resolve that during this administration not a single lynching shall occur. I suggest that authority be given the governor to call a special term of the court and have speedy investigation and trial on information whenever any crime has been committed calculated to arouse great public indignation."

These utterances lead the Richmond (Va.) *Times* to say:

"The *Times* has always taken a stand against lynch law, no matter what the offense; not merely because in the heat of passion the innocent may suffer death, but because lawlessness is always demoralizing. Whenever the people take the law in their own hands, they always rally the lawless element, and give encouragement to them to acts of violence, which too often have not the pretense of justification. Notice it when you will, and you will find that one act of open lawlessness in a given community is almost sure to be followed in quick succession by others.

"Governor Johnston can do much to prevent lynch law. There hasn't been a lynching in Virginia during Governor O'Ferrall's administration, and it is but just to him to say that the good order in the State since he took his chair is largely due to his watchfulness and to his determination, repeatedly expressed, to uphold the law at all hazard and at whatever cost."

In Florida, where a few days ago a negro, accused and probably guilty of having burned a barn, was taken from an officer of the law by an Alachua county mob and hanged, it is suggestive of a sensitive sentiment that newspapers feel called upon to condemn the "crime." The Gainesville (Fla.) *Sun* says that the crime committed by the mob is almost universally condemned by the people of the county, and urges that a powerful effort be made to punish the criminals, and for argument against such crimes *The Sun* insists that the material interests of the county must suffer so long as it is possible for mobs to set aside the laws and murder men at their pleasure. The Jacksonville *Times-Union* says that these statements are true enough, but that they do not cover the situation, which it describes in plain terms:

"We do not believe that mobs will quit hanging men out of consideration for dollars and cents diverted from the county by their acts. It would be as easy for us to believe that they could be bribed by a direct offer of money to do the hanging, and we think better of the mobs than to believe that they could be induced in that way to commit so terrible a crime.

"Nor do we believe that mob violence is wholly due to the inefficiency of the courts and the delay in the execution of the decrees of the law, as is so frequently argued. In these causes of complaint mobs and their apologists find excuse, not motive. This has been shown in many instances—notably in the action of a Georgia mob, only a few months ago, which seized a negro in the court house, in the presence of the judge who had just sentenced him to be hanged at the end of thirty days, and put him to death with circumstances of extreme cruelty. There is no use in trying to blink the fact that the mob was not moved primarily by the fear that the law would not be enforced, but by an overpowering bloodthirstiness—by the desire to kill, instantly and with its own hands. This desire has a great deal to do with the action of every lynching mob, and it is with it that the opponents of mob violence must deal. It can not be bought off—it is not mean enough for that—and it can not be satisfied by reasonably speedy action on the part of the courts, care and deliberation being necessary concomitants of justice.

"The remedy lies in creating a public opinion so abhorrent of cowardly murder, whether committed by one man or a hundred, that men will be restrained from joining mobs and can be punished if they yield to the temptation to do so. Under existing conditions, everybody knows that it is perfectly safe to commit murder if there be company enough to scatter the responsibility over a considerable number of persons.

"For every mob there are apologists, who confuse public opinion, and in doing so paralyze the courts. These apologists, generally themselves much too good to be guilty of such a crime, should begin to realize that, without intending to be so, they are enemies of the State, of society, of civilization. Why is it that they can see in a murder, committed deliberately, often with the utmost brutality, on a perfectly helpless victim, less of a crime because committed by numerous persons, than in the assassination, equally deliberate, of one man by another? Is not the former far more demoralizing to the community, in far greater contempt of the law, far more harmful, and, therefore, the greater crime against the State?

"Every citizen and every newspaper can aid in suppressing lynching, by helping to create a public opinion that will not tolerate it. *The Times-Union* intends to do its share."

DEL MAR ON THE FUTURE OF GOLD.

"IN my humble opinion, the silver question in its late form is settled forever," writes Alexander Del Mar (author of "A History of the Precious Metals," "Science of Money," etc.) in *Gunton's Magazine* for December. "I do not mean by this that the question of money is settled," he says, "but the free coinage of silver as advocated in the recent political campaign." Professor Del Mar's reason for this opinion is a physical one; it belongs, he says, to mining and metallurgy:

"The reason is that gold and silver are commonly found in the same districts and often in the same mines, and that, since the demonetization of silver, the miners have turned so largely from the production of silver to that of gold, and the methods of producing gold have so greatly improved that all fears of a scarcity of gold have passed away, and thus one of the principal reasons for wishing to restore silver upon its former footing has lost its basis in fact."

In his "Science of Money" the author expressed a fear that gold was substantially cornered, but he thinks that some of the grounds for that fear have been removed and that there is a new era in the production of gold to deal with. The first era was that of plunder—conquest and slavery; the second era was that of "finding"—placer-mining; the third and present era is that of improved mills and the cyanid process of reduction of ores. Of this era, Professor Del Mar writes:

"It began with the attack upon the 'low grades,' and it will go on until the commercial world is satiated with gold. This attack upon the low grades began in California at the Victory and other mines on the Mother Lode; it was carried to Alaska and to Deadwood, where the ores only average two dollars and a half per ton; and now, with the cyanid process, it will be extended to all the world.

"Is gold ore to be found in abundance?

"Gold is the most commonly diffused of all the metals. It is even to be obtained, and it has been obtained, from salt. There is an almost continuous line of hills filled with low-grade ores stretching from Alaska to Patagonia. This is the Mother Lode. I know of a single hill in California which has been explored enough to 'demonstrate' nearly forty million tons of low grades, which numerous engineers have averaged at ten dollars per ton, but which, for safety's sake, we will put at five dollars per ton. It is a veritable quarry, and with adequate machinery can be all cleaned up in a few years.

"What is the cost of reduction by the cyanide process?

"With supplies of water for steam power and with average mining facilities, the cost is about one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per ton of ore."

Concerning the present production of gold the writer says, "speaking roughly:"

"North America will produce this year about \$55,000,000; Mexico, the Isthmus, and South America, \$25,000,000; Asia, including India, Japan, China, and Korea, about \$25,000,000; the Russian Empire in Europe and Asia, about \$30,000,000; Australia about \$40,000,000, and Africa about \$45,000,000; total, about \$220,000,000."

From this vast supply the United States ought to be able to retain a large portion of its currency in gold coins, but, according to the writer, this will never be done until a seigniorage is imposed upon the coins sufficient to discourage (not to prevent) their being melted down or exported. He recommends an *ad valorem* seigniorage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to remedy the conditions thus described:

"When recoined into sovereigns, francs or marks, the same quantity of gold will circulate faster, and therefore will purchase more commodities in Europe than America. The tendency of the precious metals is, therefore, always to flow to Europe. When they become redundant there they are melted down into the arts. About three fourths of the annual product is thus lost to the circulation. . . . The economical objection to gratuitous coinage is that it prevents us from enjoying the use of the gold which we

win from nature; it stands in the way, it is an insuperable obstacle to sound money. It drives gold coins out of the country, and leaves us a prey to inconvertible issues and periodical panics. . . .

"We must protect our gold currency by discouraging exportation and melting; and the only way to do this is to impose a seigniorage. This seigniorage will not be paid by our miners, who may, if they choose, send their gold abroad. It will be borne by the importers of gold, who will be left to the alternative of paying the cost of its coinage, or else of keeping it in the form of bullion, which, unlike coin, can earn no interest. The privilege which they now enjoy is a menace to the stability of our currency. They can melt or export at pleasure; they can compel the Government to coin their bullion for nothing; they get the alloy and the manufacture for nothing; they can compel the Government to make good the wear and tear of gold coins for nothing. For all this service and expense, for all these benefits and advantages, they pay nothing. The system, were it not dangerous, would be ludicrous. It is as tho log-cutters and timber merchants had the right to compel the Government to manufacture their raw material into tables and chairs and to provide an insatiable market for these products. It may suit the circumstances of a great commercial and maritime state, like England, to pursue such a policy—tho even in that country there are numerous and influential advocates of a seigniorage on gold coins—but it does not fit the circumstances of the United States of America, and the sooner we amend the coinage laws in this respect, the better it will be for us. . . . Our gold coins are at the mercy of every bill-drawer and banking-house in Europe, at the mercy of every lender of capital in Europe, at the mercy of every jeweler, gilder, and dentist, all of whom are innocently tugging away at the basis of our monetary system."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPECULATION VS. THEFT.

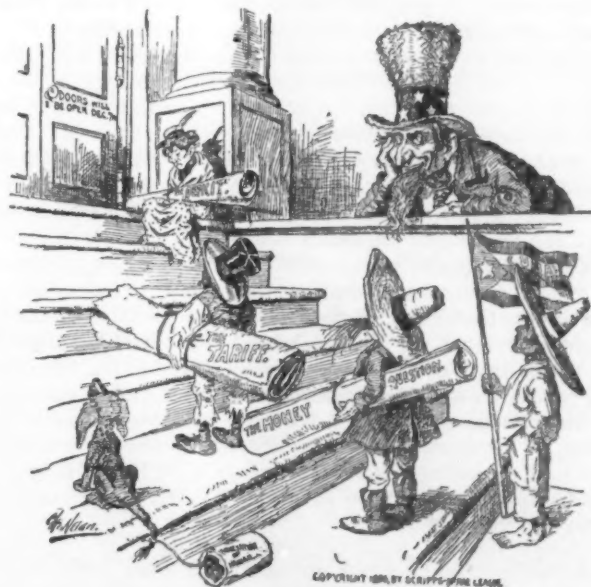
Tom, Tom, the piper's son,
Stole a pig and away he run,
But pork went up, enabling Tom
To pay the man he stole it from;
To pay the man and still retain,
A handsome margin for his gain.

—The Journal, Chicago.

AT least, there is no deficit of words.—The North American, Philadelphia.

THE country needs more revenue now worse than it needs anything else whatever—except a Congress patriotic enough to lay aside partizanship and provide it.—The World, New York.

"HERE is a political paradox," said Representative Dockery, of Missouri, to a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. "In 1892 we Democrats made the campaign upon the tariff issue, and won. Our President called a special session of Congress to consider, not the tariff, but the currency question. In 1896 the issue of the campaign is the money question. The Republicans win, and their President is to call a special session to consider, not the currency, but the tariff."



WAITING FOR THE DOORS TO OPEN.

—Scripps-McRae League.

LETTERS AND ART.

"NEWEST THING IN POETS."

THE discovery of another genius is announced. His name is Yonehiro Noguchi; his age, twenty-one; place of residence, California. The editor of *The Lark*, Gelett Burgess, is his "discoverer," and Joaquin Miller is his friend and patron. But another discoverer has arisen, Mr. J. W. Hudson, of Oakland, who accuses Yone Noguchi—as most geniuses have been accused from time to time—of plagiarism. Be that as it may, a volume of the young writer's poems is soon to be published in

(By courtesy of *The Bookman*.)

San Francisco under the title "Seen and Unseen; or, Monologues of a Homeless Snail." We quote from a brief sketch in *The Bookman*:

"Yone Noguchi, the young Japanese poet whose strange songs have been exploited in *The Lark*, the editor of which is his friend and 'discoverer,' is just twenty-one years of age and a graduate of the University of Tokyo. He comes of gentle blood in Nippon, where he has two brothers—one a civil engineer, the other a Buddhist priest. He was for a time secretary to the editor of a Tokyo magazine, to which he has since contributed articles on California scenery that have attracted much attention in the island kingdom by reason of his radical and audacious use of Japanese words and phrases; and he has been alternately attacked and defended for his unconventionality. For twelve months he edited a Japanese newspaper in San Francisco with a few friends, the staff doing the entire work, including lithographing, on the income gained from a bare hundred subscribers. The remainder of the two years that Yone Noguchi has been in America has been spent in retirement on 'The Heights,' Joaquin Miller's ranch in the foothills back of Oakland. Here he has led the life of a recluse, in meditation, like some hermit priest, rarely visiting the city, with 'its dusty manners, its dusty souls, its dusty bodies,' walking in his garden, haunting the cañon rivulet, writing his poems and dreaming his dreams, alone with Basho Saigō and the Old World poets, whose literature it is his mission to give to Occidental readers."

In a recent issue of *The Critic*, Carolyn Wells describes Yone Noguchi as "a slender lad," "with a fine expressive face, large dark eyes, and sensitive mouth, his only distinguishing Japanese

characteristic being the scant eyelids, the olive skin, and the thatch of coarse black hair which typify the race." He is an ardent admirer of Walt Whitman, and, in less degree, of Wordsworth, Thoreau, and Burroughs. Speaking of his songs *The Critic* writer says: "Tho for the most part these songs are as unintelligible as a Japanese dream, yet they have a poetic quality which need not be understood to be enjoyed." And *The Bookman* speaks of his "shifting dreams" as "phrased with remarkable originality, tho his metaphors are so startling that 'the sublime often narrowly escapes being ridiculous.'"

Here is an extract from one of Yone Noguchi's poems:

"The flat-boarded earth, laid down at night, rustling under the darkness. The Universe grows smaller, palpitating against its destiny.

My chilly soul—center of the world—gives seat to audible tears—the songs of the cricket.

I drink the darkness of a corner of the Universe—alas! Square, immovable world to me, on my bed! Suggesting what—god or demon—far down, under my body?

I am as a lost wing among the countless atoms of high Heaven!

Would the invisible Night shake off her radiant light, answering the knocking of my soft-formed voice!"

And here is another passage also descriptive of night.

"At night the Universe grows lean, sober-faced, of intoxication.

The shadow of the half-sphere curtains down closely against my world, like a doorless cage, and the stillness chained by wrinkled darkness, strain throughout the Universe to be free.

Listen, frogs in the pond (the world is a pond itself), cry out for the light, for the truth!

The curtains rattle ghostily along, bloodily biting my soul, the winds knocking on my cabin door with their shadowy hands."

The charge of plagiarism—tho Mr. Hudson facetiously disclaims having raised any question of plagiarism, "which has long ago been proved *a priori* impossible"—is based on the similarity of many expressions in Yone Noguchi's "Lines," in a recent number of *The Philistine*, to expressions found in Poe's "Eulalie."

Poe says:

"I dwelt alone
In a world of moan,
And my soul was a stagnant tide."

Yone Noguchi says:

"I DWELL ALONE,
Like one-eyed star,
In frightened, darksome, willow threads,
IN WORLD OF MOAN,
MY SOUL IS STAGNANT dawn—"

After pointing out other but less striking parallelisms, Mr. Hudson says:

"Other lines bear no resemblance at all to Poe and are evidently exclusively new, such as, for instance, the third line, where Mr. Noguchi exclaims in the deep pathos of his conscious genius:

'Alas—I'm not all of me.'

Which dictum he has forthwith proved a good working hypothesis."

A "Child of Weakness," but a "Monarch of Song."—"Dr. English's implied estimate of Poe as a man may be a little severe and cold," says *The Home Journal*, referring to the articles of Thomas Dunn English lately reproduced in these columns; "but, on a review of the whole matter, we do not believe posterity will convict him of deliberate unfairness. It is well remembered in New York, and by readers of Poe's works everywhere, how rough has been the experience of every prominent writer who at any time assailed Poe. *The Home Journal* is peculiarly proud of his fame. Among his earliest efforts were those in association with this office in the now classic days of Morris and Willis. To no other poet, American or English, has as much space been devoted in these columns, either in praise or vindication, as to Edgar A. Poe. But we wish to be fair and reasonable all the same; and we would deprecate any set warfare against any man or class on the ground of their supposed disapproval of certain traits in Poe's character. That glorious type of the true child of genius needs no such line of defense. His record is graven in the hearts of those who have wept over his sorrows, pitied his human weaknesses, and thrilled with the sad, yet richly eloquent, note of his matchless verse. Why not accept Poe as a child of weakness and misfortune, and yet as a crowned and sceptered monarch of song? The almost supernatural beauty

and delicacy of his poetic concepts are not marred by the darkest personal charges which have ever yet been substantiated. The ivy of love and remembrance which creeps around his tomb is not shorn of its greenness by the worst blast of criticism which has descended upon his personal name. He is simply our poet, our prince of song, sorrowing, sinning, despairing, yet immortal."

ZOLA'S BODY AND SOUL.

THE most piquant and singular article in an unusually good number of the *Revue de Paris* (November 1) is a body of extracts from a forthcoming book by Dr. Edouard Toulouse. It is the first of what promises to be a profoundly interesting series: "A Medico-Psychological Inquiry into the Connection of Intellectual Superiority with the Nervous System." This first volume is entitled "Émile Zola," and records the results of what is neither more nor less than a searching medico-psychological inquest on the living body of the famous novelist. It looks like a new terror added to the penalties of greatness in art and letters; yet it is amusing to see Zola "hoist with his own petard," the inventor of the "human-document" theory himself treated merely as a human document, and vivisected in cold blood and the dry light of scientific "realism" for the sake of his "facts"!

The facts are of extraordinary interest, however. Dr. Toulouse, be it said, is a high authority. He is chief of clinic in mental diseases to the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and physician to the famous asylum of Sainte-Anne; and he has gone to work with all the logic, acumen, and thoroughness for which the modern French surgeon is distinguished. His "observations" are alive with suggestion, and shed a singular light on the mind and work of him who wrote "Nana." We condense some of the facts and statements contained in the *Revue's* lengthy extract from the work.

First as to physique:

Zola's real age is fifty-six. He is of middle height, apparently robust and of good constitution; neck large, shoulders high and square; muscles full enough, but not developed. He has "a certain embonpoint"; skin white, rosy, wrinkled in places; cellular tissue abundant; hair and beard have been brown, now grizzled; his entire body is thickly covered with hair, especially at the back of the neck; head big; face large with well-accentuated features. His glance is scrutinizing, but soft and rendered slightly vague by myopia; physiognomy as a whole indicates habitual reflection and a certain emotionalism.

M. Zola has a serious, troubled, saddened air peculiar to him. His voice is well-timbred, but the finals are sometimes uttered in a sort of squeak (*en fausset*), and there is an appreciable remnant of the child's difficulty of pronunciation.

Zola's nervous system presents a combination of morbid troubles, cardiac spasms, cramps, tremblings, etc. He is notably subject to fits of depression, dating from his twentieth year. From the forty-fifth to the fiftieth year these fits have taken the form of angina-pectoris, ague, and articular rheumatism. At present these attacks are weak, but they are replaced by chronic indisposition, feebleness, and nearly constant irritability. Often gastric troubles are the occasion, or, again, the sign of nervous exacerbations. But in ordinary—especially now—it is effort, intellectual or muscular, that provokes them. He possesses therefore a certain nervous disequilibrium, an exaggerated emotivity, really morbid.

M. Zola has a very bad ear for music; he can not sing a correct scale. He has, however, learned to play the clarinet and the piano, because their notes are fixed. But such musical occupation has not improved his ear. He has neither a sense of musical interval nor of harmony, but he has a highly developed sense of rhythm. As a schoolboy he triumphed, he said, in keeping time (*mesure*). We can detect in his phrases a clear, decided rhythm, and some of us have been able sometimes to amuse ourselves by cutting up his prose into verse form. One of his pleasant memories of Aix, where he lived in childhood, is of "Retreat" beaten by the garrison drummers; and he judges by ear the melody of his phrases; while noises and musical sounds stir up

in him recollections and ideas which he freely utilizes in his writings.

Zola, like so many writers, has no oratorical gift. He is very nervous and timid, and emotion paralyzes him; and he has but a feeble memory for words, phrases, and constructions. He has never been able to learn to speak any other tongue than the French; and he is filled with vivid apprehension whenever at any meeting he rises to speak. When he went to London to attend the Congress of Journalists, he wrote his speech days before—a mere sixty words—and learned it by heart by repeating it in bed. When the moment arrived he rose, took a paper from his pocket, and—read his speech! Unless he writes he can not make a useful intellectual work. Writing is the form of language in which Zola *thinks* his works. Passive memory seems but little developed in him; everything that does not strongly interest him is registered only with difficulty. This is an important fact; it is fundamental in the psychic organization of novelists. His voluntary memory is more developed.

Some amazing results are given of a sort of literary examination through which the doctor put Zola. Confronted with a certain text, he did not know whose it could be; "it showed neither the bonhomie of Sarcey nor the fancy of Jules Lemaitre." It was his own! Some unpublished verses of his own (decidedly erotic) he attributed to Musset; a fragment from Gustave Aymard he attributed to Chateaubriand; a paragraph from Balzac he could not recognize; a quotation from Pascal, he suggested, among others, was by Voltaire or Diderot! A lengthy passage from Molière he put down to Prévost, the author of "Manon Lescaut"; a piece from Rousseau's "Confessions" to George Sand; and a by no means uncharacteristic page from Hugo's "Les Misérables" he could not detect as Hugo's. These facts, says the doctor, "prove that it is possible to be a great writer without knowing the others"!

Under "Ideation" we are told:

Ideas are apparently spontaneous in their origin. But in reality they are provoked by sensations (wherein emotions are included) of words or of other ideas. This, in fact, is their triple origin. In Zola, visual sensations produce the most numerous images; aural sensations—for instance, old melodies, railway-station noises, a known voice—develop many ideas; and other sensations also evoke ideas, but in a less degree, with the exception of odors, which are, with M. Zola, highly suggestive.

The three characteristics of his genius are the creation of types, power, fertility. His conception of law is that it is the application of justice. There is an antithesis between natural and written law, which is a bad application of justice to society. Justice is a "social idea." It does not exist in nature, and equality is not in the nature of things. Woman seems to him less well-balanced, and of less initiative than man. On the whole she is decidedly the inferior, tho in small economies, as among working folk, she is superior to her husband. The unknown does not trouble him because his consciousness can not penetrate it. In this sense he is positivist; he does not bother about that which he can escape. He goes so far as to believe in total annihilation after death. God seems to him a "naïve hypothesis," and all the affirmations of the religious dogmas seem to him to have no consistence, and to be destitute alike of reason and good sense. His tendency is to base morality upon purely natural laws—to take a pagan view of life. That which is *healthy* can not be wrong; in fact, that which contradicts nature is not only incomprehensible but shocking.

His ideas of order and method are very strongly developed. He has always had them, but little by little they have outgrown all else, from the petty affairs of the toilet to the composition of his works. Disorder is hateful to him; and he is as elaborately methodical in the conception of his stories as in material things—this being partly imposed upon him by his bad memory. But the tendency, says the Doctor, is somewhat morbid.

He has, however, characteristics more morbid still. He lives in perpetual fear of being unable to complete his daily work, of inability to finish a book, of breaking down in public speech. He never rereads his stories for fear of making bad discoveries! In these things, and equally in the most important and most trifling of the affairs of life, he has no self-confidence.

But we must skip much and summarize the Doctor's conclusions. He emphatically declares, for the benefit of Lombroso's partizans, that Zola is not an epileptic. He is neither hysterical nor of unsound mind (*suspect d'alienation mentale*); but he has various nervous troubles, and tho his morbid ideas "live upon him like parasites," they do not affect his intellectual personality, which in spite of them remains true-poised. His leading qualities are (in part) thus summed up: Fineness and exactitude of perception; intensity of attention; a great teachableness; clearness in conception; sureness of judgment; orderliness in work; the faculty of coordination; an extraordinary tenacity; and, beneath all, psychological utilitarianism pushed to the extreme.

Of all these revelations and others which we can not here give, Zola himself approves. Dr. Toulouse submitted the work to him for permission to publish it, and the great realist agreed with whole-hearted zest in a letter which is really a manifesto. He "countersigns" the book as "true and authentic," and does it freely and off-hand because he has "had but one love in life—truth, and but one purpose, to make more of it possible." The Doctor's work is "a certitude against which nothing can prevail." It is "definitive." He goes on to say:

"I have never concealed anything, having nothing to conceal. I have lived openly; I have said openly without fear what I have believed it was good and useful to say. In all the thousands of pages I have written I have nothing to recall. Those who think that my past troubles me singularly deceive themselves, for that which I willed and wished I wish and will still, and in pain if the means have changed. My brain is as in a glass case, I have given it to all, and I doubt not that all will come to read it. As for my human covering, if you fancy it is good for anything, as precept and lesson, you are welcome to it; it is for you, for all. Tho it is ragged, it nevertheless seems to me sufficiently healthy and strong, wherefore I be not ashamed of it. Besides, what does it matter? I accept the truth.

"Finally, I do not give you this authorization without a spice of malicious delight. Your study explodes a preposterous myth. You can not be ignorant that for thirty years past they have made a vulgar brute of me, a plow-ox—thick-skinned, coarse-grained—accomplishing his task clumsily, and solely out of the vile greed for lucre. *Grand Dieu!* I who scorn money, who march through life always and only toward the ideal of my youth! Ah! stripped, shuddering wretch that I am, cowering to the least whiff of air, who never sits down to his daily labors but in anguish, never achieves his work but in the continual conflict of wish with doubt! It makes him laugh and cry sometimes—the famous plow-bullock! And, if I laugh to-day, I laugh because it seems to me that you bury that beast, and that there will be no more talk of him among decent men."—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BARRIE'S DEBT TO HIS MOTHER.

"OF the three Scotch novelists now prominently before the public, Mr. J. M. Barrie seems to be the most talented." Such is the judgment of *The Dial* (Chicago). In a recent issue of *The Outlook*, James MacArthur, co-editor of *The Bookman*, writes entertainingly of the "Three Scots Worthies in America," two of whom, Barrie and MacNicoll, have since left us, and one of whom, Dr. Watson, still remains. We quote Mr. MacArthur's description of the relations between Barrie and his mother:

"In the introduction to the 'Auld Licht Idylls' in the new Thistle edition of his works (*Scribner's*), Mr. Barrie says that 'they were written mainly to please one woman now dead.' In the beautiful biography of his mother, 'Margaret Ogilvy,' just published, he speaks of 'the mute blue eyes in which I have read all I know and would ever care to write; for when you looked into my mother's eyes you knew as if He had told you why God sent her into the world—it was to open the eyes of all who looked to beautiful thoughts, and that is the beginning and end of literature.' How much, how very much, Mr. Barrie owes to his mother and to his home life may be gathered from this little volume. It is a book to lay beside 'A Window in Thrums,' not only

because of the beauty of the work, but because it flashes a light upon those chapters which illumines them, and, if possible, makes them more noble and enduring in their revelation. He tells us how one day as a boy he conceived a glorious idea, 'or it was put into my head by my mother, then desirous of making progress with her new clouty hearth-rug.' He was suffering from a moment of suspense in the interval between the last and forth-



*Behn me
very up jms
J. M. Barrie*

coming numbers of a magazine called *Sunshine*, which contained a serial story. 'The notion was nothing short of this—why should I not write the tales myself? I did write them—in the garret—but that by no means helped her to get on with her work, for when I finished a chapter I bounded downstairs to read it to her, and so short were the chapters, so ready was the pen, that I was back with a new manuscript before another clout had been added to the rug.' At twelve or thereabout he put the literary calling to bed for a time, and took up cricket and football instead, but from the day on which he first tasted blood in the garret his mind was made up. 'There could be no hum-dreadful-drum profession for me; literature was my game. I remember being asked by two maiden ladies about the time I left the University what I was to be, and when I replied, brazenly, "An author," they flung up their hands, and one exclaimed, reproachfully, "And you an M.A.!"' His mother's views at first were not dissimilar, and her ambition for her boy was that he should be a minister, with a lurking hope at the bottom of her heart that he might rise to a professor's chair. Mr. Barrie relates an incident of those years which has a prophetic significance. 'I had one person only on my side; he was an old tailor, one of the fullest men I have known, and quite the best talker. . . . This man had heard of my sets of photographs of the poets, and asked for a sight of them, which led to our first meeting. . . . I remember how he spread them out on his board, and, after looking long at them, turned his gaze on me and said solemnly,

"What can I do to be forever known,
And make the age to come my own?"

These lines of Cowley were new to me, but the sentiment was not

new, and I marveled how the old tailor could see through me so well. I hurried home, but neighbors had dropped in, and this was for her ears only, so I drew her to the stair and said imperiously,

"What can I do to be forever known,
And make the age to come my own?"

It was an odd request for which to draw her from a tea-table, and she must have been surprised, but I think she did not laugh, and in after-years she would repeat the lines fondly with a flush on her soft face. "That is the kind you would like to be yourself!" we would say in jest to her, and she would reply, almost passionately, "No, but I would be windy (proud) of being his mother." . . . She who stood with me on the stair that day was a very simple woman, accustomed all her life to making the most of small things, and I weaved sufficiently well to please her, which has been my only steadfast ambition since I was a little boy.

"I have said that this is a book to put side by side with 'A Window in Thrums,' and there is a deeper reason for this when we remember that on the recent deaths of Mr. Barrie's mother and her daughter, within a few hours of each other, it was then disclosed that they were the originals of Jess and Leeby. The lovely story of their lives had a beautiful and not wholly mournful end; it was mournful as mortal things are, but the beauty was more than the sorrow, and Mr. Barrie's book will make this clearer. In the almost intolerably pathetic chapter, 'Dead This Twenty Years,' Mr. Barrie, in writing about the tragedy in another woman's life, drew his inspiration from a similar tragedy in his mother's life. 'It was the only thing,' he says, 'I have written that she never spoke about, not even to that daughter she loved the best. No one ever spoke of it to her or asked her if she had read it; one doesn't ask a mother if she knows that there is a coffin in the house. She read many times the book in which it was printed, but when she came to that chapter she would put her hands to her heart or even over her ears.'"

ELEONORA DUSE AND HER ART.

ELEANORA DUSE, now pretty generally recognized as the greatest of living actresses, altho five years ago she was absolutely unheard of outside Italy, will visit America this winter for the third time.

The extent to which Duse in acting submerges her own identity appears in an interview reported by Arthur Hornblow (*Demorest's* for December):

"Can any one believe that an artist is nothing better than an automaton? Can any one believe that one can be *Othello* as well as *Mercadet*, *Oswald* as well as *Armand*, *Hamlet* as well as *Laris*, without becoming, for the time being, to the inmost depths of one's soul each of these men, with all his passions and mental torture?

"May I be pardoned if I quote myself as an example? Analyze me, study me, when I'm up there on the stage. My nerves, my poor, tortured nerves vibrate horribly, my blood boils, my pulse throbs, my heart palpitates quickly, my brain seems about to give way. If you watch me closely you'll see that I'm unconscious of my presence on the stage, that I forget the scenic fiction and live the reality, that I'm not 'myself,' but *Magda* or *Cesarine*, *Marguerite* or *Mirandolina*, *Cyprienne* or *Fedora*. I laugh with them, weep with them, and rave, struggle, and betray with them. I give myself away, I refuse myself, I revenge myself, I live, love, and die. It is the poison of *Fedora* that is mine, really in my body. It is genuine consumption, the ravaging, terrible consumption which chokes me in the arms of *Armand*."

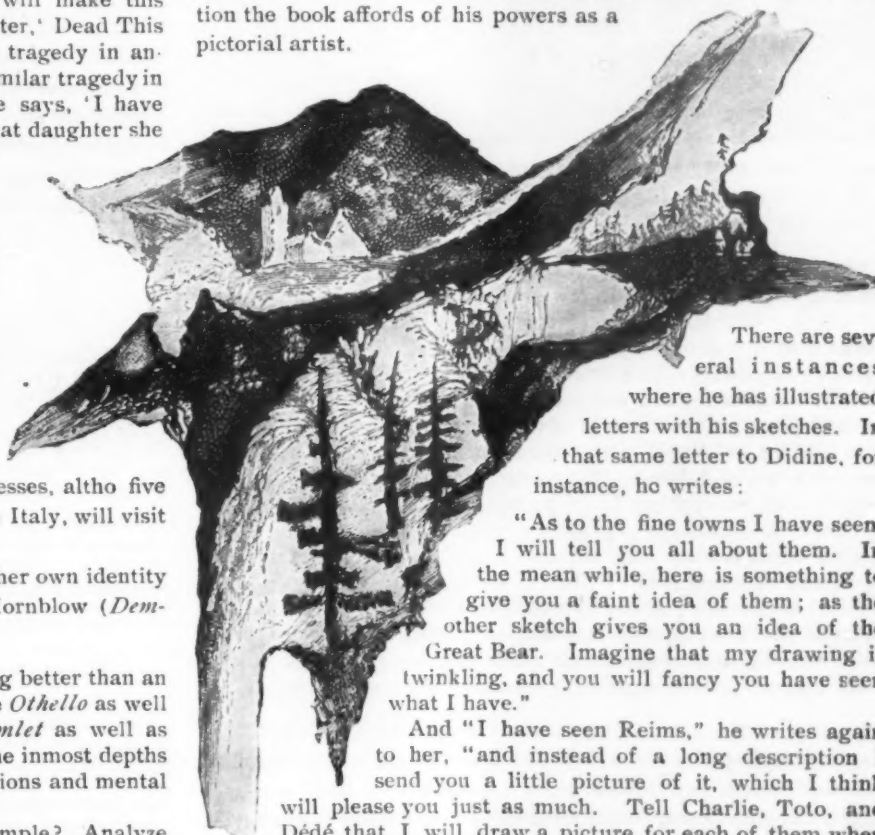
One of the peculiarities of Mme. Duse's theatrical career is that she does not advertise. She would not consent to be interviewed by newspaper reporters, nor would she permit her management to post lithographs in the street. She even found fault with the appearance of her name in the newspapers: "I am not a circus, and I do not wish to be regarded as one." As to her aversion to being interviewed, she expressed herself as follows:

"I have always found it possible to succeed in my work without

having to resort to methods which are, alas! generally adopted. I intend to adhere to my resolution even in a country like America, where, I am told, exaggerated advertising is absolutely necessary. I believe there is in the United States a public which is cultured, educated, and impartial, and that is the only public which interests me. That public is as tired as I am of all this exaggeration which attempts to deceive it, and of which one has not the slightest need in order to form an independent and serious judgment."

HUGO AS ARTIST AND ART-CRITIC.

"ALL day I was looking at churches and pictures." Thus wrote Hugo in that beautiful letter to his daughter Didine quoted in our review of Paul Maurice's selection from the great writer's correspondence (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, November 21). We cited also his remarks on Cruikshank's "terrible" and "admirable" illustrations to *Hand & Irelande*, and his advice to Sainte-Beuve to see Canterbury cathedral. These, however, are far from being the only art-criticisms in these letters; and what perhaps is more interesting and certainly less known is the revelation the book affords of his powers as a pictorial artist.



There are several instances where he has illustrated letters with his sketches. In that same letter to Didine, for instance, he writes:

"As to the fine towns I have seen, I will tell you all about them. In the mean while, here is something to give you a faint idea of them; as the other sketch gives you an idea of the Great Bear. Imagine that my drawing is twinkling, and you will fancy you have seen what I have."

And "I have seen Reims," he writes again to her, "and instead of a long description I send you a little picture of it, which I think will please you just as much. Tell Charlie, Toto, and Dédé that I will draw a picture for each of them when I get to Paris."

Again, to his son Charles he writes:

"If you have read my letters, dear Charlie, you will know what I mean by *the Cat and the Mouse*. The cat is for Toto, and the mouse for you. In my drawing they are quite unlike nature, the mouse is much larger and much fiercer than the cat. The day I was drawing it, the sky in which it was disappearing was stormy and lowering.

"You will notice at the foot of the adjoining mountain the face of a giant with his mouth open. I drew this very carefully. . . . I am not sure what state the drawings I send you will arrive in. The ink one gets at inns loses its color from one day to another in the most tiresome way."

One would give much to see that sketch of the fierce mouse disappearing in a stormy sky, and the careful portrait of the giant with his mouth open! But let no one imagine that these things were mere scrawls. It happens that a facsimile (somewhat "touched up" with a graver, however) of one of his sketches is given, and this by courtesy of the publishers, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., we are enabled to reproduce. It proves a veri-

table talent for landscape; and in technic and feeling might have been the work of a painter instead of the pastime of a man of letters. Here is what he says of it:

"... I am sending you a rough sketch, which will give you an idea of what I see every day [he writes from Luz, in Spain, where he was touring]; it all strikes me as beautiful and would seem far more so, dear child, if I saw it with you. You will be surprised to hear that the sort of ruin you see at the foot of the mountain is not a ruin, but a rock. The Pyrenees are full of these curious boulders which look like ruined buildings. The Pyrenees themselves, by the way, are simply one enormous ruined edifice. The two white patches you see in the middle of the mountains are snow. On some of the Pyrenean mountains, and on the Vignemale especially, snow finds its level like the ocean."

It would seem, too, that in several cases he sent veritable *drawings*—not mere sketches on the fly-sheets of his note-paper. He appears, indeed, to have gone through some systematic study of design; for he writes to his boy Toto: "Tell dear old Charlie that, as he has taken up drawing, he must always draw from real life, slowly, carefully, and conscientiously. That is the way to attain rapidity and steadiness of execution." Which is really remarkable advice considering that in 1842, when it was given, life-study was the very last thing even a student was allowed to do. The laboriously futile "copy" system was at the meridian of its fallacious vogue; and feeble "flower-groups," sentimental "heads," and impossibly "picturesque" ruins and farmyards teemed from every school in Europe.

Now for the criticisms. Here is a note on the cathedral at Reims, whither he went for the coronation:

"It is an admirable monument of Gothic architecture. The western front, the rose-window and the towers make a wonderful effect. Charles and I spent a quarter of an hour looking at the arch of one door; a year would be required to examine and admire everything. The interior as it is now is far less imposing than it was in its old simplicity. The old granite has been painted blue, the severe style of the sculpture has been disfigured with gilding and tinsel. Still the mistake made at Sainte-Denis has been avoided here. The ornaments like the cathedral are Gothic, and everything is in pretty good taste excepting the throne, which, absurdly enough, is in the Corinthian style. The general effect is satisfying to the eye, and a good deal of thought about the arrangement of the edifice [for the coronation ceremonies] is necessary to see that complete advantage has not been taken of it. Such as it is, this ornamentation shows *what progress romantic ideas have made*. Six months ago the old church of the Franks would have been made into a Greek temple."

The italics are ours. They indicate Hugo's attitude toward the pseudo-classic pedantry which had petrified all artistic impulse and expression, and which he, more than any man perhaps, helped to break down. And he talks here and there in his letters of the "herd of intriguers"—the "wretched little cabal of the classicists." Yet he was a pretty close friend of David, the chief of the "classic" painters of the time; and, altho that considerable artist's aims and methods were directly opposed to his own, he wrote to him: "Do not forget that no one admires you more than I do, because no one loves you better"; and "it is hard for me to have to wait two months for one of your masterpieces." One is inclined to think that these are but affectionate compliments, examples of the sincere insincerities of which Hugo was constantly guilty, for of Delacroix,—who was to painting what Hugo and Dumas the Elder were to literature, a Romanticist of the most gorgeous and powerful spirit—whom he knew, and who in his own sphere fought as strenuous and as successful a fight against the academic folly as Hugo himself,—of Delacroix he wrote with comparatively critical coolness. It is true that to Victor Pavie he coupled Delacroix with Goethe—"two great poets"; but then he was saying nice things about an article Pavie had written; and to Baron Taylor he wrote:

"Talking of great painters [he had just compared a ballad by

Pavie to one of those wonderful old paintings of Albert Durer or Rembrandt], do not believe, with a few stupid newspapers, in the front rank of which I unhesitatingly place *The Globe*, that Delacroix is not up to the mark. His 'Sardanapalus' is a splendid thing, and so grand that it can not be grasped by small minds. This fine work, however, like many other grand and powerful works, has not been to the taste of the *bourgeois* of Paris; you know the proverb: *Sifflets des sots sont fanfares de gloire* [fools' hissing is the heralding of glory]. I only regret one thing, and that is, that he did not represent the funeral-pile as on fire. This fine scene would have been still finer had the foreground been a mass of flames. As for M. Gérard's 'Sainte Thérèse,' it is better than his 'Canning,' no doubt, but remember that M. de Ch. [Chateaubriand] is not much of a judge of painting; his praise is simply his mode of expressing his thanks."

Doubtless this is piquantly and maliciously true of Chateaubriand; but Hugo might have written it of himself. At any rate, his opinion of David, as expressed to Victor Pavie, is not quite so enthusiastic as that expressed to the painter himself: "He has a great deal of talent and plenty of ideas." And of Benjamin Constant, who, able artist tho he was, could not compare in force, color, poetic insight, and romantic emotion with Delacroix, when he died Hugo says: "His was one of those great minds which fill so large a space in a century that all, even those most lost in the crowd, can not help often admiring its grandeur and continually studying its proportions. . . . In France, in Europe, in the whole world, every enlightened mind will mourn for Benjamin Constant." Which, however, may have been written on the principle of *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

NOTES.

MR. WILSON BARRETT, reversing the usual process, has made his drama, "The Sign of the Cross," into a novel, for which the Bishop of Truro has written an introduction.

The Critic speaks in high terms of a "new" American sculptor, Mr. George Grey Barnard, a number of whose works have been on exhibition in a café in this city. Mr. Barnard hails from Indiana, but has studied in France. "The making of a great sculptor," *The Critic* thinks, is in him.

OF Bernhardt, Mercedes Lee writes in *The Home Journal* as follows: "Bernhardt's favorite rôle is *Iseyl*. 'I love it,' she once said to me enthusiastically; 'I love my life; it is ideal, simply ideal! But oh! I suffer so from stage fright every time I go *en scène*. It is terrible. To-night I play in Brooklyn, and I am nervous, very nervous.'" We are told further that Bernhardt (who was christened Rosine and not Sara) is very charitable and is loved by all the poor of Paris. She is not strong, lives on her nerves, and suffers much from insomnia.

DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, editor of *The Bookman* (English edition), believes in the international copyright law, but he says, nevertheless, that a great public in England and America are, under it, deprived of what had come to be to it almost as necessary as bread, namely, a supply of new books at low prices. He doubts whether any but the first-rate authors have gained from the law, and he thinks it would be worth the while of other authors to allow some of their books to be published at the old prices in order that the public may come to know of them.

IN a recent lecture in this city, Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) said, speaking of the poet Burns: "It was Burns, with his big heart, that invented the Scotch religion. He has spoken for the poor, the unfortunate, the down-trodden, and the outcast, and his prayers in verse will be read while literature is read, throughout the world. It is the business of the poet to say for us those things which we wanted to say and couldn't say, and to express those things which we dimly felt but could not express. Burns did all of this and more too. His ballads have been of such a kind that they have been sung by the man who holds the plow, and the woman who milks the cow."

AMONG the many anecdotes and pen-sketches in Augustus J. C. Hare's "Story of My Life" is this about Landor, as he lived in Bath, England, in 1848: "He scarcely ever read, for he only possessed one shelf of books. If any one gave him a volume, he mastered it and gave it away, and this he did because he believed that if he knew he was to keep the book and be able to refer it, he should not be able to absorb its contents. . . . He never bought any new clothes, and a chimney-sweep would have been ashamed to wear his coat, which was always the same as long as I knew him, tho it in no way detracted from his majestic and lion-like appearance. But he was very particular about his little dinners, and it was about these that his violent explosions of passion took place. I have seen him take a pheasant up by the legs when it was brought to table, and throw it into the back of the fire over the head of the servant in attendance. . . . At the same time nothing could be more nobly courteous than his manner to his guests, and this was as marked toward an ignorant schoolboy as toward his most distinguished visitor."

SCIENCE.

SO-CALLED SOUL PHOTOGRAPHY.

FRANCE is the paradise of those who frequent the borderland between science and quackery. So closely do the two domains approach that it is often difficult to tell on which side of the line we are, and this is especially hard in the land of the Gauls, for the successors of the famous Cagliostro are very successful in aping the language and the methods of true scientific investigators, and reputable scientific societies and journals are much readier to give such men a hearing than are we in this country. Of late a school of investigators has arisen which claims to have reached remarkable results in the borderland between psychology and physics, altho we shall hear nothing of it if we rely on the staid scientific journals of England, Germany, or the United States. But, as has been said, the French are more lenient, and hence we have in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 28) a long review by Dr. Albert Battandier of the investigations of one Dr. Baraduc on certain emanations from the human body that he has succeeded in photographing both with and without the aid of electricity. Dr. Baraduc thinks he has caught the human soul itself on his sensitive plates. Recently at Munich he exhibited no less than four hundred photographs of this kind. But his critic reminds us that no one else has ever succeeded in obtaining the same results, and that if we believe his statements we must also be ready to give up a large part of accepted physical laws. However, one or two of his alleged experiments may be interesting to our readers. Says Dr. Battandier:

"First we have a curious experiment made in collaboration with M. Narkiewicz, which shows the combination of the human fluid with the electric fluid. An induction-coil is placed in the middle of an apartment. One of its poles is put to earth; the other terminates in a sort of condenser—a glass tube with copper stem surrounded with water. A spectator holds this condenser in his left hand and a Crookes tube in his right. The circuit being open, the Crookes tube is not illuminated, but, if another person approaches, it lights up, and, if he touches the globe with his finger, sheafs of light escape from his hand, penetrate the glass, and disappear in contact with the hand that holds the globe. This sheaf of light is milky, opalescent, and whitish, with a golden-yellow center; it has not the green tint of ordinary cathodic rays, and—here is the important point—it seems more brilliant when the person who approaches is strong and has great vitality. If this person withdraws, the globe ceases to glow. . . .

"This action is shown by the accompanying photograph (Fig. 1). . . .

"We have seen electricity combined with the human fluid; here is a photograph where we have the human emanation alone. A person has a burning fever; a photographic plate wrapped in black cloth is placed on the epigastric region, the glass face against the skin. The exposure lasted an hour. In this abnormal state there is a superabundance of activity, projection without, and ex-

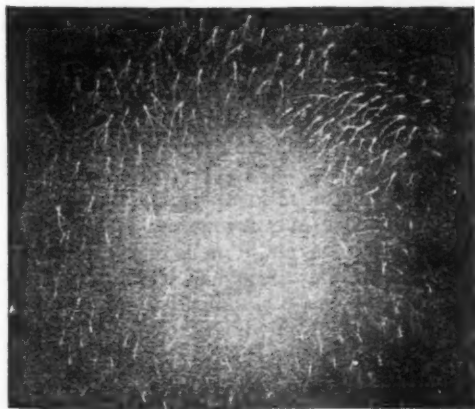


FIG. 1.—HUMAN AND ELECTRIC FLUID COMBINED.

piration, as M. Baraduc calls it. What is expired? That is difficult to say."

Dr. Battandier goes on to say that we may have two theories of these photographs, assuming them to be *bona fide*; we may

either go back to the old idea of some sort of material emanations from the organism, in which case we should have to explain in addition how such emanation could affect a sensitive plate; or we may believe in a "vital fluid" of some sort—a new kind of radiant energy, proceeding outward from the body and able, like light and electricity, to make an impression on a photographic plate. But probably it is too soon to offer any explanation at all. It would be doubtless more profitable to wait until Dr. Baraduc's results have been confirmed by some one else. It may be added that Dr. Baraduc claims

FIG. 2.—HUMAN FLUID FROM A FEVER PATIENT.



also to have produced more wonderful results—photographs of familiar spirits and the like—which in themselves would, with most persons, discredit his whole work.—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS BALDNESS CONTAGIOUS?

IT has been suggested for some time that the prevailing form of baldness known to medical men as *alopecia areata* is a contagious disease caused by a specific microbe, and enough evidence in favor of this view has already been accumulated to amount, in the minds of many physicians, to absolute proof. This body of evidence has been very heavily reinforced by the researches of a French dermatologist, Dr. Sabouraud. His investigations, recently given to the public in the *Annales de Dermatologie*, are described in an article in *The Medical News*, November 21, parts of which we quote below. Sabouraud's conclusions are set forth as follows:

"He firmly believes that the disease is contagious, and that barbers' instruments are the most common carriers of the contagion; but as customers come and go from one barber to another, it is difficult to trace each case to its source. Starting with the theory of the microbic origin of the disease, Sabouraud has worked out a strong chain of evidence in its support.

"He tells us that the typical hair of *alopecia areata* is found at the edge of an advancing patch, and is a stump of long hair that has remained in the scalp. It is club-shaped, or like an interrogation point. Its diameter becomes less as we go toward the root, and its color is lost. These hairs are always a sign of an advancing patch, and are not found in old patches. The medullary [or pith] canal of these hairs is normal above, altered in the middle, and completely wanting at the root. The root is not bulbous and hollowed for the papilla, but in the form of a turnip."

In the course of the French expert's description, he has occasion to describe a little bulb or utricule that develops in the root of the hair and contains what he believes to be the cause of the disease. He says:

"Utricules that are full and closed are found among the sound hairs. They are filled with joined strata of epidermic cells, and contain in their centers, like a larva in a cocoon, compact clusters of microbes, a pure culture of the smallest bacillus known. . . . As it grows old it may be one quarter millimeter [or inch] wide

and one half to one millimeter long, and comma-shaped, or bent. The young bacilli are a little swollen in the center, and their ends are blunt. . . . Each utricule contains millions of them. . . . This bacillus is regarded as the probable cause of the disease."

Dr. Sabouraud's investigations indicate that by the time the hair is dead, the microbe that did the mischief has gone, so that remedies applied to the bald patch in the hope of making the hair grown again are vain. He recommends disinfection of the skin in the neighborhood of the patch as most effective. If these views regarding the contagiousness of this form of baldness and its microbic origin are to be accepted, as seems probable, the result will probably be greater care in guarding against the disease and greater intelligence in its treatment, so that in the next generation bald heads may be not nearly so numerous as they are at present.

ALCOHOL AND DIGESTION.

RECENT experiments show, at least so thinks *The Hospital* (November 14), that alcohol in small quantities is a distinct aid to the digestive processes. It says:

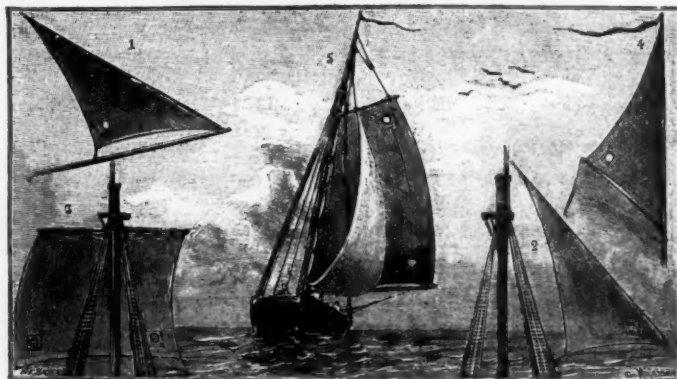
"The value, or valuelessness, of alcohol as a food, or as an aid to digestion, is an old controversy, and is held by some to be as difficult of settlement as any question which admits of scientific handling can well be. Nevertheless, as the methods of science improve, trustworthy and quite convincing results may be with certainty hoped for. It is well known that pieces of solid beef, cut up fine, can be reduced to a liquefied condition by the action of an artificial gastric juice. It ought not, therefore, to be very difficult, and it is not indeed difficult at all, to add alcohol, in varying quantities, to a known digestive fluid, and to test the result on all sorts of substances which may be presented for artificial digestion. Nor is there any mystery about such processes. Any person with a little common sense may employ them for his own satisfaction. In the physiological department of Yale University, Drs. Chittenden and Mendel have recently made a series of such experiments, and have published the results obtained. According to these two American doctors, alcohol in small quantities distinctly aids the solution of solid matters when added to artificial digestive fluids. On the other hand, in large, or even considerable quantities, it definitely checks solution. The experiments of the two physiologists were made with absolute alcohol, with rye whisky, with brandy, rum, gin, and other substances. These results coincide exactly with a great deal of common experience. There is no doubt whatever that some persons can digest their food more comfortably, more quickly, and more completely when they take a little alcohol than they can without it. There appears to be equally no doubt that certain other persons can digest their food with all needful comfort, celerity, and completeness without alcohol. So far, then, as the mere solution of food in the stomach is concerned, the very obvious conclusion of the matter would appear to be this—that those persons who are benefited by alcohol should certainly take it, while those who can do without it should settle the question of taking or not taking it on any special grounds which may be peculiar to themselves."

A Vegetable Pumping-Engine.—This is the title bestowed upon the ordinary tree by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. In a recent address, quoted in *Cassier's Magazine*, he says: "Hydraulic engineers would be sorely puzzled to explain how the large quantity of water required to supply the evaporation from the extended leaf surface is raised to heights up to 400 feet and above. We know that the source of energy must be the sun's rays, and we know further that, in the production of starch, the leaf stores up less than one per cent. of the available energy, so that plenty remains for raising water. Experiments have shown that transpiration at the leaf establishes a draft upon the sap, and there is reason to believe that this pull is transmitted to the root by tensile stress. The idea of a rope of water sustaining a pull of perhaps 150 pounds per square inch may be repugnant to many engineers, but the tensile strength and extensibility of water and other fluids have been proved experimentally by Prof. Osborne Reynolds, and by Professor Worthington and others."

PERFORATED SAILS.

SAILS with holes in them, "to let out the wind," have long been used by certain seafaring nations, but it is not until recently that the systematic perforation of sails has been advocated for scientific reasons. An account of what has been done in this direction and of the results that are claimed for the innovation, as well as an explanation of the effect of perforation, are given in *La Nature* (Paris, November 28) by Henri de Parville, parts of whose article we translate below:

"Several months ago the Italian three-masted ship *Salvatore Ceccami*, of 850 tons, arrived at Philadelphia from Europe. She had scarcely come to anchor when she began to excite the curiosity of the sailors and loungers about the docks. The vessel had holes cut in her sails, and it is not often that we see a fine ship



PERFORATED SAILS SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF HOLES.

1, Jib; 2, stay-sail; 3, square sail; 4, topsail; 5, sloop with perforated sails.

with holes six or eight inches across in new sails. Under these circumstances it was evident that the holes had been made on purpose. Since this time there has been much discussion, at Philadelphia and elsewhere, on this subject. It is asserted that by this means the effectiveness of the wind on the sails may be greatly augmented, and that thus the speed of the ship may be increased.

"There is no doubt about this, according to various observers. The only question is whether the advantage to be gained from this arrangement compensates for the necessity of making frequent and difficult repairs on the apertures, especially at sea. In any case fishermen have long known that a sail with a hole in it is worth more than a whole one. They say 'My sail is old and all full of rents, but it is of more use to me than a new sail would be.' And under the equator how many times have I been in a vessel whose sails were of matting woven with large openings! Why this loosely made material for sails? The negroes answer, 'To let out the excess of wind.'

"The natives of Carthage, St. Thomas, etc., say that the ship goes better thus. Japanese junks of the faster kinds have always had sails made of vertical breadths laced together and consequently having apertures between them. There is nothing new under the sun. . . .

"In November, 1894, M. Vassalo, captain and owner of an Italian ship, called the attention of the Maritime Association of Genoa to pierced sails. He had often observed their good effects, and he dwelt at length on their advantages in a special report. M. Vassalo has studied their influence in every system of sails, the best place for the holes, their number and dimensions. It is certain that, even if the principle of apertures was well known, their action had never before been studied methodically. The Italian captain gave in his report a table from which may be obtained, for each sail used, the proper diameter of the aperture and its distance from the point of attachment. The study of M. Vassalo made quite a sensation, and several other ship-owners adopted his views. Therefore a certain number of Italian, English, and Spanish ships nowadays always have pierced sails. . . . With one of his vessels M. Vassalo obtained, during a voyage from New York to Australia, a speed of five miles an hour in a slight breeze, nearly nine in a fresh wind, and nine and a half in a strong wind. Now with the ordinary sails, the greatest speed reached in a fresh wind did not exceed six and three-quarter

miles, and in a strong wind seven and a half. The average gain is about two miles an hour, or, say, forty-five miles a day. That is something of a result. . . .

"It is easy to account on general principles, with a little reflection, for the influence of the holes on the increase of a ship's speed. Several theories have already been advanced on the subject, but it may all be simply explained. In the ordinary system the wind rushes against the concave surface that is opposed to it; the currents of air bound back and hinder the full action of the currents that follow. Thus a counter-pressure is set up, and the work of the wind is only that due to the difference between its initial pressure and the counter-pressure thus produced.

"To increase the effective work, this counter-pressure must be reduced to a minimum, that is to say, a means of escape must be given to the air that accumulates in the sail. The aperture solves the question. For an analogous reason, rudders made of badly joined planks are used, especially in China, to allow the excess of water to pass. The water acts as a cushion and hinders the movement of the rudder, but the effect is lessened by permitting the liquid to escape. Every time that an obstacle tends to lessen the speed of air or water there is hindrance and counter-pressure. If this retardation is avoided, we gain in power; the result is increased. That is what is gained by perforating the sails.

"Every perforated sail is better than a whole one. Nevertheless, the position of the holes evidently must have its influence, and therefore the perforation must not be performed haphazard. In square sails . . . Captain Vassalo made two holes at the base, six or eight inches wide, and their distance from the points of attachment was four to seven feet. In jibs and other triangular sails there was but one hole. The action of the perforations is double in the case of square sails oblique to the wind. The leeward hole relieves the sail of the dead air that keeps it back, and the windward hole allows the air that accumulates in front of the sail to pass through.

"The system is evidently applicable to all ships. . . . As a gain in speed is much to be desired, it would be useful to demonstrate more fully the true bearings of this innovation. It is to be hoped that at some approaching regatta perforated sails may be the subject of experiment. If victory is on their side, it will augur well for their effectiveness, and we shall then believe that they have a future before them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TELEPHONING BY KITE.

THE kite as a scientific device has been taking on great prominence of late. Its latest feat is the carrying of a wire from one point to another so that conversation could be carried on by telephone by way of the upper air. We quote from the *New York Sun* of December 7:

"The feasibility of establishing telegraph and telephone communication between two distant and isolated points without constructing an elaborate system of electric batteries, poles, or conduits and wires, or resorting to the complex day heliograph or night flashlight devices, was successfully demonstrated on Saturday night, at Bayonne, N. J., by William A. Eddy, the scientific kite-flyer of that city.

"The equipment used by Aero-logist Eddy for his emergency telegraph and telephone plant comprised several of his aeroplanes, a reel of stout kite cord, a reel of ordinary copper wire, a number of common lanterns, two simple telephone-transmitters, and a telegraph-sounder."

The kite carried up a signal-lantern, a reel of wire, and a telephone, arranged to be dropped to earth whenever the sender wished. To quote again:

"The scene of Mr. Eddy's achievement was the Bergen Point section of Bayonne. His aeroplanes and the wire they carried were sent up from the open lots in the rear of his home on East Third Street. The kites carried and supported the wire over houses, streets, telephone and telegraph poles and wires, to the point selected for the distant connection with the earth. Between the two stations thus established a ridge of sufficient height to prevent the experimentalists from even signaling to one another with lanterns also intervened."

At first the device did not work well, and one or two failures were the result. Finally, however, in the words of the account:

"Line and wire were extended until the twin lanterns attained an altitude of a thousand feet, and then the lowering plummet and signal lantern were allowed to descend safely to the earth. Dr. Mitchell next carried the lowered end of the wire far down Lexington Avenue, and grounded it with a steel rod. Mr. Eddy did likewise with his end of the wire, the telephone-transmitters were attached, and the aerial circuit was established."

Conversation was successfully carried on for some time by way of this aerial central station:

"The wire used in the experiment was a thin copper filament, about the size of patent thread, and entirely bare. Being suspended from the kite string and free from connection with any surface object, except at the ends, it was perfectly insulated from every element save the ground and atmospherical electrical currents. This fact made the wire more potential in conducting the messages transmitted.

"The success achieved by Mr. Eddy in his experiment demonstrates the further utility to which his aeroplanes can be put by the army's signal service department. Rivers and straits, forests, towns, areas of country where transportation and telegraph facilities have been discontinued, can all be quickly bridged in daylight or in darkness for the establishment of a temporary telegraph or telephone system. The use of insulated wire and electric batteries and complete telegraph and telephone instruments in connection with the kites will add to the practicability of the novel idea. The direction of the wind is no hindrance to the use of such a system, as the aeroplanes can be flown from either of two objective points. It is even possible to thus erect a system extending scores of miles by merely sending aloft a series of kites and wires at various points and then connecting the wires. One tandem line of kites can be made to carry and support wire for a distance of several miles."

HOW DISEASE TAKES ROOT.

GERM-DISEASES may be looked at from two standpoints: that of the germs themselves and that of their victims. Bacteriologists, who take the former point of view, would stamp out disease by eliminating or exterminating its germs; others, who look at the matter in the other way, would accomplish a like result by increasing the victim's power of resistance. In other words, the seed may be killed or the soil may be sterilized; in either case the crop will be absent. There is, of course, no reason why we should not fight disease from both sides, but the wonderful discoveries and accomplishments of the modern bacteriologist have perhaps inclined us to look too exclusively at the seed and forget the soil. Hence we devote ourselves to disinfectant, and antiseptics and neglect those processes and modes of life by whose aid we may, perhaps, bid defiance to disease. This is emphasized in a recent work ("Leçons sur les Intoxications") by the eminent French physiologist, Professor Bouchard, some of whose words we quote in a translation for which we are indebted to *Modern Medicine*. Says the Professor:

"That which renders possible the development of an infectious disease is not the accidental meetings of a man and a microbe. Such encounters are constant, but are generally without result. Microbes, even the most dangerous, besiege us. They are spread about us by nature with the same prodigality with which the sea distributes the pollen of flowers and other fertilizing material, notwithstanding their reproduction is rare. Infectious maladies are thus accidental, since it is but rarely that the infectious agent finds favorable circumstances for its development and multiplication, after its penetration of the organism.

"The healthy man is not hospitable to microbes. Altho constantly invaded, he reacts against them, and in this battle generally maintains the ascendancy to such a degree that even the presence of the disease is often not apparent.

"It is not the same, however, when his vitality is lowered; then his means of defense are diminished. Just as we see rushes

growing upon portions of the earth where isolated circumstances prevent the natural flow of the current, so certain microbes may invade a human body the health of which is impaired, when, in consequence of some disturbance of nutrition, the chemical constitution of the organ is modified. . . .

"In whom does a cold produce a coryza or a bronchitis? 'In everybody,' you may say. This may be, but especially in those persons whose health is permanently or temporarily disturbed. . . . In these persons you will observe that a passing nervous reaction produces lasting effects. . . . The disease may be occasioned by a nervous reaction, but it is the preparatory deterioration of the organism which facilitates its onset, and which often renders it persistent and chronic."

Professor Hastings's Improved Telescope.—The improved form of telescope lens recently invented by Prof. Charles S. Hastings of Yale, which has been already described in these columns, and which, it is expected, will cause quite a revolution in telescope-making, was described in detail by its inventor before the National Academy of Sciences at its fall meeting in New York, last month. We quote the following abstract of his paper from *The Evening Post*, November 19: "While the opticians have been at work making telescopic objectives by a cut-and-dried method, Professor Hastings has boldly attacked the theoretical side, and by processes devised by himself is able to compute the exact forms of the lenses so that, it is said, they need no local correction. This is a long and tedious process, involving weeks of careful labor, so that the pecuniary advantages of the new system are obvious. In the course of his investigations he came upon formulas which suggested a novel arrangement of the telescopic lenses, and on practical test he finds that the new arrangement is very advantageous. The lenses of the larger end of the telescope are separated by a considerable distance, and the result is at once a diminution of the length of the telescope. The problem to-day among instrument-makers lies, not in the glass, but in the ability to support the heavy weights involved at such distances from the axis. In the Yerkes telescope the object-glasses together with their cell weigh about half a ton, and this great weight must be held with absolute steadiness at a point about thirty feet from the nearest point of support. The new formulas will divide this distance by two, and will proportionately increase the possibility of constructing even larger telescopes than those of to-day."

Magic Pictures.—Magic pictures, which only become visible by gradual development on the lantern screen, can be made as follows, according to *Wilson's Photographic Magazine*, New York, November: "Upon a glass of the desired size, perfectly clean, we pour a solution of india-rubber in benzin, working as we should do with collodion, of a strength analogous to that of collodion. This must be allowed to dry, after which it is placed upon the design that we desire to reproduce. Then with a very fine brush, dipped in a solution of bromide of copper, we trace the design. If the lines made are very heavy, the image will be visible, and the effect will be wanting; it must therefore be done very delicately. After having outlined the image, we carefully paint the trees, foliage, grass, in a word, all the verdure, with bromid of cobalt; the sky and water must be done with a solution of acetate of cobalt, with the aid of a very soft and fine brush. We mount this as we should do an ordinary lantern-slide. If the work is well done the image ought to be entirely invisible, but when placed in the lantern it will gradually appear to perfection under the influence of heat. By these means may be depicted winter scenes, which under the action of the heat of the fire are transformed into scenes of summer; these return to their primitive appearance on cooling. With a little care and ordinary skill it is possible to obtain this pleasing and novel transformation with photographs."

The Stars of the "Dipper."—"The seven stars in the Great Dipper," says Mary Proctor in *Popular Astronomy*, December, "are in reality seven splendid suns, probably very much larger than our sun, and glowing with intense luster. Iron, sodium, magnesium, and other well-known elements exist in the atmospheres of these stars, and their massive globes, raging with

fiery heat, rush through the depths of space with inconceivable speed. Five of the stars are receding from us at the rate of seventeen miles per second, the other two are traveling in an opposite direction. It is certain that these two do not belong to the same system as the other five. Thirty-six thousand years hence, the seven stars of the Great Dipper will have dissolved partnership, and its appearance will have changed. The handle of the Dipper will be bent and its rim out of place, for the reason that five stars will have drifted in one direction and two in another. During countless ages the stars which seem so steadfast have been rushing onward through space. There are stars traveling in 'family parties,' as Miss Clerke quaintly expresses it, colonies of stars of a friendly tendency drifting together, others less friendly drifting apart. Despite the fact that each star thus urging its way through space is an enormous mass of glowing vapor, yet the most perfect order and harmony prevail in the star-depths."

The Fountain-Tree.—"Mr. Henri Lecomte, who has recently returned from a mission to Kongo," says *The Scientific American*, "gives some curious details concerning a fountain-tree that he met with in his travels. This tree, which is very lofty and grows in damp places, is called the 'moosanga.' It belongs to the order Urticaceæ. The trunk is very regular and is provided with large branches that bear finely dissected leaves. It is divided at the base, like that of the mangroves, and enters the earth through a large number of ramifications. When the tree is cut at a height of about five feet, says the *Chronique Industrielle*, a large quantity of water is observed to flow from the section. Mr. Lecomte cut one at a height of five feet from the ground that had a diameter of twenty inches, and then, forming a gutter along the trunk, placed a pail at the base. The next morning the pail, which held nine quarts, had overflowed. The water continues to flow after the trunk has been cut for some time. It doubtless ascends the trunk through capillarity. It seems to be perfectly potable, altho rich in chlorids and other salts."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A MOTOR-CARRIAGE race from London to Brighton, fifty-two miles, took place on November 14, about fifty carriages starting. An American carriage, built by the Duryea Motor Carriage Company, won the race, making the run in about four hours.

ACCORDING to a Paris journal a Frenchman has been trying to compel bees to make medicated honey. He keeps the bees under glass and gives them only flowers that have the desired properties. Thus he obtains different kinds of honey by which influenza, coughs and colds, indigestion, asthma, and many other ills are said to be readily if indirectly reached. This story is told for what it is worth, but will probably not be given implicit credence without any further details.

"THE editors of *The Zoological Record*," says *The Scientific American*, have recently drawn up a table that indicates approximately the number of the living species of animals. The following are the figures given: Mammals, 2,500; reptiles and batrachians, 4,400; tunicata, 900; brachiopods, 150; crustaceans, 20,000; myriapods, 3,000; echinoderms, 3,000; Celenterata, 2,000; protozoans, 6,100; birds, 12,500; fishes, 12,000; mollusks, 50,000; bryozoans, 1,800; arachnids, 10,000; insects, 230,000; vermes, 6,150; sponges, 1,500; General total, 366,000 distinct species.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Lancet*, London, who conducted a small Röntgen-ray gallery at a bazar, relates a number of amusing experiences, which are thus condensed by *The Medical News*: "An elderly gentleman of prosperous appearance objected that the show was not 'up to date,' as he had 'read somewhere in a newspaper that now you can see the liver palpitating and the heart circulating.' A young and anxious mother asked to see if her little boy had really swallowed a threepenny bit, as he was uncertain himself. She had read in the papers that a great doctor, Sir Something Blister, in a speech in a large meeting in Liverpool, a little while ago, said that a halfpenny had been seen in a boy's 'sarcophagus!' A girl of the domestic-servant class asked the curator in confidence to 'look through her young man unbeknown to him, while he looked at the picture, to see if he was quite healthy in his internals.'"

BELIEVING that the current estimates of the velocity of flight of pigeons were not accurate, Mr. C. B. Keene has, according to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, been making new measurements of it. Says that magazine: "He found that, while some birds could maintain a speed of about 1,170 yards a minute, the speed of the majority, or 73 per cent. of those observed, was between about 860 and 1,170 yards a minute. The highest speed observed by him of young pigeons was about 1,762 yards a minute. M. Felix Rodenbach, who has also made careful observations, believes in the possibility of pigeons flying 72 miles an hour. Observation shows that they fly perceptibly faster than the best express trains. Their speed, in M. Rodenbach's view, is even much greater than it appears; for they can not fly in a straight line as the express train runs, but are obliged to make zigzags and detours, as they meet or are turned by varying currents in the air."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEW PROTESTANTISM.

THE idea that Protestantism is in a stage of disintegration has, since the days of the Reformation, been a favorite one with Roman Catholic writers, but has ever been ridiculed by Protestants. A modification of this idea has, however, won favor in the ranks of modern liberal Protestantism in Germany; but with the addition that a newer and better Protestantism



PROFESSOR HARNACK.
(By courtesy of *The Outlook*.)

is to take the place of that which is passing away. The most pronounced expression of this theory was recently given by Professor Harnack, of the University of Berlin, probably the most gifted and influential theological teacher in the Fatherland. His article, which appears in the *Chronik* (Leipsic, No. 42), was originally an address delivered at a convention of the representatives of

German liberal theology held in Eisenach. The leading thoughts of this remarkable address are the following:

While the Protestant state churches [of Germany] are in a process of consolidation, the condition of Protestantism is rather the opposite. The name "Protestant" has indeed continued; but names are often deceptive. The deception practised by the church in appropriating the name "apostolic" was not uncovered until the Reformation. How would it be were there a similar misappropriation of name in the case of Protestantism?

What was traditional Protestantism? It was a church based entirely upon certain articles of faith drawn from the Holy Scriptures. In Protestantism there accordingly exists a fixed, in fact, exclusive relation between theology and the church. The creed of the church, which in reality was identical with the confession and the "sacred theology" of the church, is the foundation of the church. The church has no other work to do than to inculcate her "sacred theology." Nothing beyond this fell within the province of the church.

This old Protestantism has fallen away. In the old "sacred theology," which originated in the second century when the gift of prophecy ceased, the chief element consists in the absolute authority of the sacred Scriptures. But this confidence of the "sacred theology" in its written sources has been disappearing, because the conception of what history and scientific research are has been changed, and this new conception is of a kind that excludes the idea of control by the sacred Scriptures. In other words, scientific research in the world of theology has become secularized and made independent of the control of a written authority. This independence of theological research has gradually asserted itself in the departments of church history, of the interpretation of the Old Testament, and, later, in the interpretation of the New. This no man can change or alter. To attempt to do so would be a violation of objective conscientiousness in investigation. This is one side of the matter. And those who lament over this state of affairs are themselves largely the cause of the transformation. The attempts that have been made to prevent the secularization of theological science have ended in a failure. In this respect even the efforts of Ritschl, the leader of the new theological school in Germany, stamp him as the last church father of historical Protestantism. He has strengthened to a great degree both sides of Protestantism, the doctrinal and the originally religious.

In addition to the secularization of theology we see in Protestantism a catholicizing tendency; not, indeed, in the direction of the adoption of the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, but in the codification and solidification of traditional theological thought. The constant endeavor is to emphasize traditional teachings of the church, such as the virgin birth of Christ. The confession of Protestantism is something fixed and firm, and this rigid type of thought finds its expression in the favor shown *Agendas*, liturgies, etc.

This old kind of Protestantism is disappearing. Modern Protestantism has a new theology, and one that is largely divorced from the supremacy of the church. The relation between church and theology has been changed. In thought and life the newer Protestantism no longer acknowledges the absolute prerogative of authority and, in this respect has discarded the characteristics of its Catholic predecessor. Two things, however, have been preserved from old Protestantism, namely: 1, that religion is nothing else than an attitude or sentiment of the heart, trusting in God; 2, that in Protestantism this trust in God is found united with the simplest and plainest morals in a most intimate manner. These two original elements of Protestantism have not been lost. And these two actually constitute Protestantism, and in fact the Gospel itself.

This exposition of new Protestantism, which advocates a theology divorced from the Scriptures and aims at an ecclesiastical superstructure not on the basis of the word of revelation, has naturally excited a great deal of attention, particularly because it is advocated by a man of Harnack's abilities and is practically the program of liberal theology. Both of the great conservative journals of Berlin, the *Kreuzzeitung* and *Reichsbote*, have engaged in sharp polemics against the new scheme. The latter journal, in a lengthy discussion in No. 239, declares the program a bold revolutionary one, that undermines Protestantism and leads inevitably to atheism and materialism. It says that Harnack's scheme completely emancipates the church and its theology from the Bible as the revealed truth and the source of faith and teachings, and that this new theology is a radical rejection of the fundamentals of Christianity.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ABSENCE OF RELIGION IN SHAKESPEARE.

IF we were to select some one monument of human civilization to indicate to the inhabitants of another planet what human life upon earth is like, we would probably choose the works of Shakespeare. And, if we did so, those studying that monument would hardly understand that man had had a religion.

Such is the striking reflection with which an article in *The New Review* (December) by G. Santayana, of Harvard University, opens. The writer then proceeds to illustrate this lack of recognition of the religious element by Shakespeare, and to consider the probable explanation for it. There are, of course, numerous invocations in the Shakespearian plays, but these are simply in the nature of oaths. There is also reference to religious institutions and traditions; there are monks, bishops, and cardinals, and even references to saints. But it is the earthly side of these that appears: Friar Lawrence culling his herbs, Cardinal Wolsey flinging away ambition with a profoundly pagan despair. Hamlet sees a ghost, it is true, but soon after "reverts to the positivism that underlies Shakespeare's thinking," and speaks of "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." There are only two or three short passages in the plays and one sonnet in which true religious feeling seems to break forth. We quote what the writer says of these:

"The most beautiful of these passages is that in 'Richard the Second,' which commemorates the death of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk:

'Many a time hath banished Norfolk fought
For Jesu Christ in glorious Christian field,
Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks and Saracens,

And, toiled with works of war, retired himself
To Italy; and there, at Venice, gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth,
And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,
Under whose colors he had fought so long.'

"This is tender and noble, and full of an indescribable chivalry and pathos, yet even here we find the spirit of war rather than that of religion, and a deeper sense of Italy than of heaven. More unmixed is the piety of Henry the Fifth after the battle of Agincourt:

'O God, thy arm was here;
And not to us, but to thy arm alone,
Ascribe we all! When, without stratagem,
But in plain shock and even play of battle,
Was ever known so great and little loss,
On one part and on the other? Take it, God,
For it is none but thine. . . .
Come, go we in procession to the village.
And be it death proclaimed through our host,
To boast of this, or take that praise from God,
Which is his only. . . .

Do we all holy rites;
Let there be sung *Non nobis* and *Te Deum*."

"This passage is certainly a true expression of religious feeling, and just the kind that we might expect from a dramatist. Religion appears here as a manifestation of human nature and as an expression of human passion. The passage, however, is not due to Shakespeare's imagination, but is essentially historical; the poet has simply not rejected, as he usually does, the religious element in the situation he reproduces."

The writer here gives us in a footnote a passage from Holinshed that describes the king, after the battle of Agincourt, commanding the chaplains to sing praises and the soldiers to kneel at the verse beginning "Non Nobis, Domine." Mr. Santayana then continues:

"With this dramatic representation of piety we may couple another, of a more intimate kind, from the Sonnets.

'Poor soul, the center of my sinful earth,
Fooled by these rebel powers that thee array,
Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
Painting thy outward walls so costly gay?
Why so large cost, having so short a lease,
Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend?
Shall worms, inheritors of this excess,
Eat up thy charge? Is this thy body's end?
Then, soul, live thou upon thy servant's loss,
And let that pine to aggravate thy store;
Buy terms divine by selling hours of dross.
Within be fed, without be rich no more:
Then shalt thou feed on death, that feeds on men,
And death once dead, there's no more dying then.'"

The Sonnets, as a whole, are spiritual, and their passion is transmuted into discipline; but there is still wanting any religious image. With the exception of the one quoted, they are not Christian. For Shakespeare, living when and where he did, the choice, in the matter of religion, lay between Christianity and nothing; and, as a dramatist, he chose nothing—chose, that is, to leave his heroes and himself in the presence of life and of death with no other philosophy than that which the profane world can suggest and understand. We quote again:

"If Shakespeare had been without metaphysical capacity, or without moral maturity, we could have explained his strange insensibility to religion; but, as it is, we must marvel at his indifference and ask ourselves what can be the causes of it. For, even if we should not regard the absence of religion as an imperfection in his own thought, we must admit it to be an incompleteness in his portrayal of the thought of others. Positivism may be a virtue in a philosopher, but it is a vice in a dramatist, who has to render those human passions to which the religious imagination has always given a larger meaning and a richer depth."

Comparison is made between Shakespeare, in this matter, and the two poets Homer and Dante, the former being the chief repository of the Greek religion, the latter the faithful interpreter of the Catholic. These poets live in a cosmos; their universe is a total; they have a theory of human life. Shakespeare's world, on the contrary, is only the world of human society. Life is left by him without a setting and consequently without a meaning.

It may be urged in explanation that Homer and Dante were epic poets, naturally dealing with cosmic themes, while Shakespeare was a dramatist, dealing with concrete life; but a similar comparison may be made between Shakespeare and other dramatists, the authors of the Greek tragedies and those of the miracle-plays, for instance, and Shakespeare's insensibility to religion will appear as readily as before.

On the whole, however, Christianity has failed to find expression in any adequate drama. Where Christianity has become strong, the drama has either disappeared or become secular. The explanation, Mr. Santayana thinks, lies in the fact that our civilization draws its culture from one source and its religion from another. Modern art has been more or less dominated by antiquity; and, finding the ancient forms poorly adapted to express the new ideals, modern artists have adopted the strange idea that art was not to deal with the serious and sacred things of life. In the divorce between the fulness of life on the one hand, its passion, its beauty, its romance, and, on the other, the depth and unity of faith, there could be no doubt to which side a man of imaginative instincts like Shakespeare would attach himself. "A world of passion and beauty without a meaning must seem to him more interesting and worthy than a world of empty principle and dogma, meager, fanatical, and false." But this result, if natural, is not altogether satisfactory. We quote still another extract:

"Suffice it to say that the human race hitherto, whenever it has reached a phase of comparatively high development and freedom, has formed a conception of its place in nature, no less than of the contents of its life; and that this conception has been the occasion of religious sentiments and practises; and further, that every art, whether literary or plastic, has drawn its favorite themes from this religious sphere. The poetic imagination has not commonly stopped short of the philosophical in representing a superhuman environment of man. Shakespeare, however, is remarkable among the greater poets for being without a philosophy and without a religion. In his drama there is no fixed conception of any forces, natural or moral, dominating and transcending our mortal energies. Whether this characteristic be regarded as a merit or as a defect, its presence can not be denied. Those who think it wise or possible to refrain from searching for general principles, and are satisfied with the successive empirical appearance of things, without any faith in their rational continuity or completeness, may well see in Shakespeare their natural prophet. For he, too, has been satisfied with the successive description of various passions and events. His world, like the earth before Columbus, extends in an indefinite plane which he is not tempted to explore.

"Those of us, however, who believe in circumnavigation, and who think that both human reason and human imagination require a certain totality in our views, and who feel that the most important thing in life is the lesson of it, and its relation to its own ideal—we can hardly find in Shakespeare all that the highest poet could give. . . . Unity of conception is an esthetic merit no less than a logical demand. A fine sense of the dignity and pathos of life can not be attained unless we conceive somehow its outcome and its relations. Without such a conception our emotions can not be steadfast and enlightened. Without it the imagination can not fulfil its essential function or achieve its supreme success."

An Address by Dr. Storrs.—We find the following in *The Independent*: "Fifty-one years ago last summer young Richard Salter Storrs, Jr., delivered the valedictory of the graduating class at Andover Theological Seminary. As he proceeded to describe the work of the men who had left its halls to preach the Gospel even to the ends of the earth, a youth who sat on the platform steps watched the effect on the grave men who occupied the stage. First, Dr. Woods wiped his dimmed eyes; then Professor Stuart drew his bandana forward and back across his cheeks, and then a tear was seen to glisten even in the eyes of young Professor Park. But old Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, sat erect, determined not to show the emotion he felt as his son proceeded with his eloquent and tender address. He pressed his arms

tightly against his body; then he hemmed and coughed gently, and at last, unable to control himself longer, he bent his head between his knees and wept. Everybody knew there was a great future for Richard Storrs. When, on the occasion of an address of his before the Porter Rhetorical Society of Andover Seminary, another man now living said to the elder Dr. Storrs, who happened to be present: 'He is a chip of the old block,' the reply came quick from the grand man, then not past his great prime: 'The chip is bigger than the block.'

MR. VROOMAN'S NEW CONNECTION.

REV. FRANK W. VROOMAN, whose ordination as a Presbyterian pastor was recently refused by the Synod of Illinois because of his alleged heretical views (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 14), has become an assistant to Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., the pastor of an independent congregation in Chicago known as the People's Church. Dr. Thomas was formerly a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, but he severed his connection with the Methodist Church about fifteen years ago, that he might have more freedom in the expression of his religious and theological views. In an editorial note *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) thus refers to Mr. Vrooman's course of action:

"Mr. Vrooman, tho not a Presbyterian, found himself occupying the position of a minister in a Presbyterian congregation. It was soon evident that the old bottles of Presbyterianism were strained to the point of bursting by the new wine of Mr. Vrooman's exceedingly liberal views. It is clear that he could not at first comprehend this, having fallen into the prevalent opinion that the old Christian denominations no longer take their formularies seriously. In this view of things he may have been strengthened by the support he received from some of the Presbyterian ministers and by the action of the local presbytery. But it no doubt became evident to him in the course of the controversy that a position in which so great an amount of reserve or else of non-natural interpretation was required was hardly tolerable for an honest man. The action of the higher Presbyterian tribunal made it clear that Presbyterians in general were not yet prepared to tolerate teaching which virtually rendered their standards obsolete and ridiculous. Mr. Vrooman has accepted this decision, and now goes to a position where there is no question of standards and formularies of faith. We congratulate both Mr. Vrooman and the Presbyterian Church."

After giving a review of Mr. Vrooman's case and the action of the Presbytery of Chicago in voting to receive him, an act afterward vetoed by the Synod of Illinois, *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) says:

"The Presbytery of Chicago has had two lessons; it is hoped that it will not need a third. It acquitted Professor Swing, and he soon left it, and it received Mr. Vrooman in the face of the plainest evidences that he was not only no Presbyterian, but that he despised both Presbyterian doctrine and polity. Two lessons such as these ought to be enough."

In much the same vein is the comment of *The Christian Observer* (Louisville). It says:

"The Chicago Presbytery, in receiving Rev. Frank W. Vrooman into its membership and allowing him to occupy the pulpit of Kenwood Church for a time, has learned a costly lesson. Now that the Synod of Illinois has decided that his views are not in accord with our Confession of Faith, he has withdrawn from the Kenwood Church and become co-pastor with Dr. Thomas in the latitudinarian People's Church at Chicago. But by reason of his year or more spent in the pastorate of a Presbyterian church, his personal friendships, formed during this time, have enabled him to take a very large proportion of the members of the Kenwood Church with him out of Presbyterianism into a semi-rationalistic organization. The experiment does not pay."

The Advance (Congregational, Chicago) has this brief editorial note on the subject:

"Rev. Frank Vrooman, of Chicago, has relieved the Presby-

terians of an irritating difficulty by ceasing to try to expound his exceedingly liberal ideas from a Presbyterian pulpit, and becoming assistant pastor to Dr. Thomas's People's Church, where he is required to subscribe to no standards of faith. Mr. Vrooman has followed a logical solution of the difficulty, for which he is to be commended."

THE FUTURE OF THE HOLY LAND.

COULD Palestine again become, what it was of old, a land flowing with milk and honey? This is a problem of more than sentimental interest, and it is a pleasant surprise to learn that there are some specialists who maintain that this is possible, and that Palestine could easily again be made one of the most productive countries on the globe. That certain cities, such as Jerusalem, Nazareth, and others, have been enjoying in recent years unprecedented prosperity, in fact even "booms," is known to the general reader; but that by systematic irrigation and cultivation the barren tracts once so productive would yield a rich abundance is interesting information. From the pen of a German specialist, whose account is found in the Columbus, Ohio, *Zeitblatter*, No. 6, we glean the following instructive data:

It is easily possible that Palestine should now again become the "South" (the *Neged*), and the granary for the entire South-eastern region along the Mediterranean, and for Europe. In the country west of the Jordan the entire level district along the coast has the best of water-supplies and is capable of sustaining an immense population. The conditions there are such that oranges, cotton, tobacco, and sugar-cane could be raised easily and in great abundance. On the higher tablelands of the west Jordan districts nothing is necessary but the preservation of the quantities of water that accumulate during the rainy season and utilizing these during the dry months. The whole region would thus be admirably adapted for vegetable gardening on a grand scale. How readily this end could be accomplished can be seen from what has already been done in this line, chiefly by the members of the German Templar Society in Bethlehem, Nablûs, Tshenin, and other places. The relatively poorer success of the Jewish agricultural colonies, which have been planted there by the dozen in recent decades, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Rothschilds and other Jewish magnates, is to be attributed not to the barrenness of the soil, but to the poor work of the colonists. But everywhere in this district it is possible by irrigation to raise the finest of oils, oranges, wine, etc., than anywhere else along the southeastern portion of the Mediterranean; and there would be no lack of markets, especially as Egypt is so near. The entire Ghor, or Jordan valley, could be converted into a tropical valley. The dates that ripen here are regarded yet, as they were in ages past, as the best that are known, surpassing even those of Egypt. To this add oranges, cotton, sugar-cane, bananas, and especially fine vegetables raised during the rainy season, all of which grow here under most favorable conditions. Access to markets is easy. Jericho, by way of Salonica, only five days removed from Berlin and Central Europe, only a short distance from Jerusalem, and some degrees warmer than Cairo, could readily be made again what it was in the days of King Herod, a magnificent winter resort, whose attractions would be increased by the hot medicinal springs of Ain-es-Sultan and by the magnificent surroundings of the Dead Sea near by with its thermal fountains, e.g., Ain Dshidi, Hamman-az-Zerka, the Callirrhoe of antiquity, and centuries ago a fashionable resort. The Jordan is rich in fish and could itself be an attraction for tourists. In fact, the entire valley could be made a health-resort.

The east Jordan country, in its whole length and breadth from Moab to Mount Hermon and the Hauran, is naturally one vast wheat-field, than which none better can be found. These fruitful districts, which now, when the harvest is over at the end of May, become for the rest of the season a sun-scorched desert which the inhabitants must for the time being leave, could readily, by building reservoirs to receive the superabundant rains of earlier months and using these for irrigation during the dry season, be made inhabitable all the year round, and could also be cultivated with abundant success during this time. Such was its condition in earlier centuries before the Arabian Bedouins took possession, as is

attested by the ruins of hundreds of villages and cities scattered throughout this territory. In fact nature herself suggests this remedy, for during the winter months in many places natural lakes are formed which fill up with water. To the present day there are also many old cisterns, open and covered, which were used for irrigation purposes. This is particularly the case at Bosra, the converging point of a number of old Roman roads and at one time the commercial rival of Damascus. The ruins of an immense system of aqueducts can yet be traced, the chief of which, called that of Pharaoh, still has a length of 44 kilometers. The indications are that in the flourishing period of this east Jordan district an extensive irrigation system existed and was utilized to good advantage.

The cultivation of Palestine, surrounded on two sides by desert districts, is only possible by careful attention and under the protection of a strong hand. If these are absent the hopes that it may become again a land of milk and honey will be doomed to disappointment. At that time, when Palestine was governed with a firm hand it was a veritable garden of the gods. Under favorable circumstances it could become such again, could sustain millions of inhabitants and supply other lands with its superabundance. Whether or not this is to be realized depends on its political future.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

VICTOR HUGO'S CREED.

JAMES E. BAGLEY has been studying Victor Hugo's works with a view to extracting therefrom the great Frenchman's religious views. Mr. Bagley finds that these views correspond pretty closely to those held by the Unitarians, and gives his reasons for this conclusion in *The Unitarian* for December. We quote from his article:

"Victor Hugo believed in God; there is hardly a page of his lyrical productions where the name of God does not occur.

"The last clauses of his will, written some time before his death, were in these simple words: 'I refuse the public prayers of all the churches, I beg a prayer of every soul. I believe in God.' His God is one that hears prayer. One of his finest pieces begins thus, 'Daughter, go and pray.' And he enumerates all the beings for whom the child should pray, then concludes, 'Pray for me.'

"To a friend who had sent him some lines concerning the Bible, he writes: 'I believe in the same God as yourself, but He is nearer than yours; there is not between Him and me the intermediary of an idolatry and of a book.' This does not mean that he did not revere the Bible; for in one passage in his writings he says, 'Sow the villages with the Gospels—put a Bible into every cottage.' Again he writes, 'There is a book more philosophical than "Le Compère Matthieu," more popular than "Le Constitutionnel," more eternal than the "Chart of 1830"—it is the Holy Scripture.'

"Victor Hugo was very much of an Emersonian Transcendentalist. He revered all other messages from God, but preferred to receive his own *first hand* from his Maker.

"He believed in the Fatherhood of God, but rejected the doctrine of the deity of Jesus, and His miraculous birth and sonship. To him 'Jesus was a man like Socrates and Plato, higher, of course, but only separated from them by degrees of greatness and inspiration, not by essence.'

"He believed in the brotherhood of man. He writes, 'Treat all men as Jesus would treat them were He here now—Jesus, who knew more than Voltaire.' He believed in the immortality of every soul. He says, 'Give to the people who work and suffer, give to the people for whom this world is bad, the belief in a better world made for them.' The following in his confession: 'I am conscious within myself of the certainty of a future life. The nearer I approach my end the clearer do I hear the immortal symphonies of worlds that call me to themselves. For half a century I have been outpouring my volumes of thought in prose and in verse, in history, philosophy, drama, romance, ode and ballad, yet I appear to myself not to have said a thousandth part of what is within me, and when I am laid in the tomb, I shall not reckon that my life is finished; the grave is not a *cul-de-sac*, it is an avenue; death is the sublime prolongation of life, not its dreary finish; it closes in the twilight, it opens in the dawn. My work is only begun. I yearn for it to become brighter and

nobler, and this craving for the infinite demonstrates that there is an infinity.'

"Victor Hugo did not admit the dogma of eternal punishment, but held firmly to the belief in future progress. 'Let me,' he says, 'only live on through my future existence; let me continue the work I have begun; let me surmount the perils, the passions, the agonies, that age after age may be before me, and who shall tell whether I may not rise to have a place in the council-chamber of the Ruler that controls all, and whom we own as God?' Every one who has read his works knows that it was no easy-going carelessness which he preached. Every page of his writings is an exposition of the Bible text, 'The way of the transgressor is hard.' He held up conscience as the voice of God, which can not be disobeyed without some fatal consequence. Every one knows the beautiful poem 'La Conscience,' the story of Cain fleeing away before the eye of God. This subject is amply illustrated in Jean Valjean's moral struggle, and the author's 'Châtiments,' and his 'Napoleon le Petit.' Any one who questions the sanity and beauty of the religion of Victor Hugo has only to read 'Le Pape,' 'La Pitié Suprême,' 'Religions et Religion,' and 'Le Fin de Satan.' Victor Hugo's greatest lesson for the world is, perhaps, the lesson of *forgiveness*, both human and divine, which runs like a golden thread through his books and his own life. . . .

"Finally, let me say that the one great unmistakable, conspicuous principle which pervades every page of his writings is this: There is a possibility of regeneration for every human being, however degraded he may be, and the means of this regeneration is love. Jean Valjean, the convict, is won to a good and useful life by the love of the good Bishop Myriel; Quasimodo, the hateful monster, becomes a good man when Esmeralda pities him; Triboulet's love for his daughter washes him from his crimes; the love of Marion Delorme for Didier, of Lucrezia Borgia for her son, gives those two women a finer womanhood, a new nobility, a greater glory."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A WEALTHY lady of Paris has presented a large home, handsomely furnished, valued at \$130,000, to the Young Women's Christian Association of that city. The same Christian woman also paid off the last remnant of the debt of the Young Men's Christian Association, amounting to \$3,000.

It is stated in *The Jewish Messenger* that Baroness de Hirsch decided that the distribution of the Baron's bequests to charitable institutions in Moravia should take place on December 8, the birthday of the testator. The total amount of the bequest was one million francs, half of which went to Jewish institutions, and the other half to institutions which extend their benefits to all deserving persons, irrespective of creed.

A NEW and unique feature of revival services, as usually conducted by the regular churches, has been introduced in connection with the evangelistic meetings which have been in progress in Philadelphia for some weeks. A large procession is formed of Christians and young people's and other benevolent societies, who march with banners and music through the streets, singing gospel hymns, thus attracting the attention of the people.

IN *The Jewish Chronicle* appears an account of a remarkable Jewish congregation in South Africa, with portraits of eleven men and two women. They worshiped in a desert, three hundred miles from railroad communication. The writer says: "If ever the place becomes an important center, this record will stand as evidence of the efforts made by its earliest Jewish settlers to celebrate the great festivals according to the traditional observances of their faith."

THE treasurer of the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which consists of fifty-five members, including all the bishops, secretaries, and treasurers, has been making a report, by which it appears that, while a year ago there was a debt of \$239,000, \$78,000 has since been raised in various ways for the reduction of the debt. The income from legacies, however, was only half as much as in the preceding year. The debt has now been reduced to a little less than \$188,000.

BISHOP VINCENT, of the Methodist Church, has left the country for several months' official service in South America. He will go by way of Barbadoes to Para, on the Amazon, then 1,200 miles up the Amazon to Manaus, back to Para, and on to Pernambuco, Rio, and Buenos Ayres. He will make an excursion trip up the Plata, visiting several of the churches on that river, and later on will cross the Andes to Chile. In the mean time *The Presbyterian Banner* "keeps on insisting that the absent ecclesiastic is a heretic, while the papers of the bishop's own church as stoutly deny it."

THE Young Men's Christian Association has recently celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. Its membership is now 263,298. Thirty years ago there was not a single building owned by the associations. Now there are 375, valued at \$16,759,800. Last year the expenditures for carrying on their work amounted to \$2,296,447. They have 495 gymnasiums, 799 reading-rooms, 355 educational classes, with 25,886 students, and 762 Bible-training classes. Among the Indians there are 43 associations, 61 among negroes, 108 for railroad men, and 480 for college students.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

IS EGYPT NOW A BRITISH POSSESSION?

A SHORT time ago the Paris *Temps* expressed a wish to know when England would evacuate Egypt. The British Government politely hastened to fulfil so reasonable a desire. Lord Salisbury has declared that there is "no intention on the part of Great Britain to give up a single acre of the ground she now holds." Many prominent Englishmen loudly applauded this decision. Lord Charles Beresford, during a dinner of the Constitutional Club, remarked that it was much more manly to acknowledge that Egypt would not be evacuated than to beat about the bush. The *Home News*, London, urges the Government to continue the conquest of the Sudan, now that Egypt has been declared a British possession. The *St. James's Gazette* says:

"It is really useless to go on telling the world that we have no other aim than the good of the Egyptians only. Besides, it is not true, and would justify the whole globe in declaring war on us to-morrow if it were. A power which took to 'mothering' all the ill-governed peoples of the world for their good would be an intolerable meddlesome nuisance. Our justification for the occupation of Egypt is that it was imposed upon us by the necessity of defending imperial and commercial interests which it would have been dangerous and disgraceful to neglect. . . . Our neighbors would not like us the less if we gave up imitating that very typical Englishmen, Jack Horner, who applauded himself for his virtue in eating the pie. . . . Our best course is to make up our minds to dispense with their approval, and to solace ourselves by remembering that we have incidentally proved to another colored race how good it is for them to fall under English rule."

In a subsequent article the same paper expresses itself as confident that "Europe will have to swallow the pill, and Europe will feel all the better for it." The *Spectator*, London, is certain that English rule, being clean, healthy, and intended to benefit the natives wherever Englishmen go, must not be compared with the doings of Continental nations, whose diplomats and officials are unscrupulous in all their transactions. The *Saturday Review*, however, says:

"Machiavelli was the first to state the truth, insufficiently appreciated even yet, that every outpost held by the Romans and not colonized by them was in war a source of weakness. Why should we hold Egypt at the risk of a war with France? Lord Charles Beresford was one of the first to teach us that the Suez Canal would be worthless to us in case of war, and that our true route to India was round the Cape. And now that the Canal has been neutralized, what good is Egypt to us? Less than no good. Why then should we not keep our promises and leave it?"

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says that England "has a kind word for everybody, but her promises are not followed by deeds, altho in England as well as on the Continent it has been pointed out that England will have to prove her good faith by something more substantial than promises." The Egyptian papers, in spite of the rigorous censorship exercised by British officials, continue to agitate against British rule, and to describe England as the arch-enemy of the Moslems. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

Lord Salisbury's conception of the Egyptian question is not ours, nor do we think that it has anything to do with other Eastern affairs. It is a special question, and must be treated as such. The Armenian question involves matters of interest to all Europe, and requires careful handling. It is likely to disturb the European equilibrium. All this does not apply to the English occupation of Egypt, which may easily be ended with a little good-will on the part of the British Government. That good intention, it must be owned, has so far been wanting. But the powers are now actively engaged in settling the Armenian question. If they suc-

ceed their time has not been wasted, and they can turn to other matters of interest.

The *Éclair*, Paris, says:

"The English press is unceasingly engaged in its efforts to inform France and Russia of the good-will of Great Britain, and to offer us an alliance. This new Triple Alliance is specially intended to neutralize the influence of Germany, whose doings in Africa fill the British Foreign Office with alarm. We believe that all these professions of love on the part of England are only intended to prevent the solution of certain international difficulties. But all this is useless. People on the other side of the Channel must learn that the evacuation of Egypt at a certain specified time is absolutely necessary if France and England are to be on good terms."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, denies that the Egyptian finances are in good condition, and adds: "England has no reason to wish that they should be, because there would be no excuse for British occupation if the country were well ordered. But what do the English think? Do they really believe that France will abandon Egypt?" The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, declares that the formation of a second Triple Alliance must remain a British dream until the Egyptian question has been solved. The *Politischen Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"Egypt is and remains the weakest link in the chain of Britain's Empire. The reason is not far to seek. England did not occupy Egypt by reason of her own strength, but with permission on the part of the European powers, and the British Government has declared that this occupation is temporary only. England now does her best to prevent Egypt from becoming a well-ordered country. France seeks to use her influence in the opposite direction, and England repays France in her customary manner. It is an open secret that the natives of Madagascar would not rebel against France if they were not sure of British assistance. England need not fear French interference in Egypt if she can keep France busy in Madagascar. This explains the dissatisfaction of French politicians whenever England is mentioned."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Russia's Present Attitude in Turkey.—It has been reported that Russia objects to a European conference for the purpose of settling the financial affairs of Turkey. Some astonishment has been expressed at this. It seems, however, that Russian diplomacy is acting in a logical manner. The Russian press claim that, since Europe has failed to act, the solution of the Turkish problem must be left to Russia alone.

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The Eastern question is a purely Russian affair, and the question of the Dardanelles concerns Russia only. A conference is useless to Russia, as it would lead to the partitioning of Turkey, which we do not desire. What Turkey needs is the help of a strong power. Russia is that power. She must solve the question how Turkey's frontiers are to be arranged and how they must be guarded. Russia has waited for two years to see the powers united. It is useless to wait longer, for the lives of the Armenians are not playthings for diplomats. Turkey and Russia will now settle the question."

The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, demands that Russia take possession of the Dardanelles at once, ere another power seizes the advantage. If the Dardanelles are held by the fleet of another country, Russia will be put back a hundred years in her development. In another place the paper says:

"We have been successful in isolating Turkey from England. British influence need no longer be feared in Constantinople, for Great Britain has lost her prestige. Russia now stands alone with Turkey. The Sultan will not find assistance from any European power. He must come to terms, and there is little doubt that he will fulfil our wishes."

The English press believe that a new plan for the division of Turkey has been formed, by which Austria and Russia are to

share the Ottoman Empire between them. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, a paper usually well informed on international affairs, denies this and says:

"It is, however, quite probable that Russia and Austria will act together in restoring order if new atrocities are committed in Turkey, and it is quite possible that an agreement to that effect has existed for some time. But the independence and integrity of Turkey are not threatened, and the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. A change in the *status quo* need not be feared, for even Russia would not attempt to intervene in Asia Minor without permission from the powers."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

IT is not easy to obtain a clear view of the extent of the famine in India. In the English press the subject is not discussed to a great extent. The news published is, however, rather favorable. In the Russian papers the public are treated to gruesome pen-pictures of the sufferings of humanity in India, but as Russia has no reason to be specially pleased if her Britannic Majesty's Asiatic subjects are contented, Muscovite accounts of the famine must be received with caution. There is little reason to doubt that the Indian Government has profited by past experience, and that England will do everything in her power to reduce suffering to a minimum. Slight rains are reported from some of the most affected districts, and the authorities hope to prevent actual starvation by special public works which will employ many hundred thousands of men. We summarize in the following a statement sent to the London *Times* by its Allahabad correspondent:

Unless there is an appreciable rainfall before Christmas, there will be an extremely severe famine throughout the Northwest Provinces and Oude. The threatened territory is about 80,000 square miles in extent, with forty millions of inhabitants. The most probable hypothesis is that there will be little or no rain before Christmas. In that case eight or ten per cent. of the population in the worst area will have to depend upon public charity. Already 100,000 natives are assisted by the Government, and soon their number will be 300,000. The natives behave much better than on former occasions. There is much religious resignation, but no talk of human sacrifices to propitiate the Deity, and the Indian journalists show great interest in the weather forecasts.

A singular phase of this famine is its political importance. All Russia is desirous of relieving suffering in India, and England receives such evidences of interest in her colonial affairs with rather surly grace. The Archbishop (Metropolitan) of Moscow has opened a subscription for the sufferers, and all the Russian newspapers are collecting funds. The *Daily Chronicle*, London, says:

"We can assure the subscribers that their money is not needed, save to persuade some surface-lookers among the Indian peoples that they have sympathizers in the Far North. May we venture to suggest to the Archbishop of Moscow and his fellow donors that ample field for their charity exists much nearer home. Their fellow Christians, the Armenians of Turkey, are perishing from want, which is slaying them as surely as Kurdish and Turkish scimitars and bullets have done. If Russian benevolence does not see its way to distribute relief in Armenia it would have no difficulty in finding almoners in Bulgaria, where the Government appears to be doing as much as in it lies to house the Armenian refugees before the winter comes on."

The *Globe* express itself in a similar manner, it says:

"The Archbishop of Moscow, so brimful of benevolence, is still going on with the collection of subscriptions for the 'starving people' of Hindustan. We can give him positive assurance that his philanthropy has been imposed upon; there are no 'starving people' in India, all the destitute being provided with work and wages by the Government. If we were to attach credit to tales coming from those parts of Russia where this year's crops failed, we should be justified in reminding the Archbishop that charity ought to begin at home."

The *St. James's Gazette* fears that the starting of a Russian fund, while as yet there is no English fund, may have a moral effect rather adverse to British interests. The *Speaker* agrees with this, but offers an explanation, if not an excuse, for English apathy. It says:

"It is, unfortunately, a difficult task to excite the interest of Englishmen in an Indian famine. The opinion of the man in the street probably is that there always have been famines in India, that there always will be, that we have done something to mitigate them, and that to do more would be flying in the face of Providence. Indeed, there are not wanting cynics to argue that the natives of India were much better off when they died for want of food in times of drought, and cut each other's throats in time of war. . . . We need hardly say that the Indian Civil Service is not infected with opinions of that kind. The representatives of this country work as hard to save the lives of the natives as any English doctor works for the care of his patients."

It is this spirit of the English people in general which is chiefly criticized in the Russian press. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, says:

"The British press is trying to hide the extent of the terrible suffering which is already going on in India. Its canting tone is anything but pleasant, and the patronizing manner in which our English contemporaries assure us that their own means for obtaining information are unequaled, is entirely uncalled for. By her political and geographical situation Russia is quite able to obtain information direct from the East, without the help of Englishmen. England should be grateful to the civilized world for assisting her in doing her duty to the nations whom fortune has placed under her rule."

The *Listok*, Tiflis, fears that the British Government in India will object to the distribution of relief by Russian agents, in order to hide the shortcomings of English administration. The German papers do not attack England openly, but they seek to cultivate a good understanding with Russia by lauding that country's methods of treating the Asiatics. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, says:

"Russia is England's luckiest competitor in Asia, and the dissatisfaction of the English press is therefore easy to understand. Russia not only exercises great influence in the Pamir district and in Afghanistan, but also in the Mohammedan districts of northern India. It will soon become known in India that the Czar takes an interest in the brothers of his own Mohammedan and Buddhist subjects, and this news can not fail to be effective. Whatever may be the fault of Russian administration, Russia knows how to handle the Asiatics. She not only practises much religious toleration in her far-off provinces, but also establishes sound economical conditions, nor does the Russian official exhibit that arrogance for which the Briton is known."

The *Echo*, Berlin, remarks that Russia is in luck. "This famine can not but increase her influence," says the paper. "Already the dark eyes of many Hindus turn toward the North, whence the Great White Czar will come to free them from the hated yoke of the Briton." *United Ireland*, Dublin, that steadfast Parnellite which seems to thrive upon a policy of undisguised hatred of British rule, says:

"Starvation would seem to be an indispensable element of British rule in foreign lands—starvation and injustice. The case of Ireland under Castle rule—that is, the rule of the salaried official who is paid to do England's work in the country—is a proof of this, so old that it is now proverbial. India's wretchedness under the same sovereignty is an additional illustration of the fact. . . .

"That people in India have to sell their children to obtain food may not be entirely due to misgovernment, but that it is happening while the people groan under excessive taxation, and under laws in whose administration they have little or no voice, is a crying proof of England's culpability. It is certainly a remarkable contrast that while England herself is excited over proposals to spend money in honor of a certain event in their Queen's life, her subjects in India can not keep body and soul together."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PEACE BETWEEN ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ITALY has at last come to terms with Negus Menelik, of Abyssinia. The preliminaries were arranged October 26 at Adis Adebä, and were signed by Major Nerazzini as plenipotentiary of Italy. Briefly told, the treaty runs as follows:

There shall be friendship between Italy and Abyssinia. The treaty of Uciäli, in virtue of which Italy claimed a protectorate over Abyssinia, has been revoked. Within a year the frontier between Abyssinia and Erythrea must be clearly defined. Until this has been done, Italy may not evacuate in favor of another power any part of the territory held by her, except with permission of the Negus. The Italian prisoners will be liberated by the Negus. Italy shall compensate Abyssinia for the expenses incurred on behalf of the prisoners. The amount of this indemnity is to be fixed by Italy.

The Italian press on the whole expresses its satisfaction with these terms. The *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, maintains that the prisoners would be at liberty now if the Government of Italy had assisted the Pope in his endeavors. The Negus, however, in a very polite but firm note, informed the Pope that "business is business," and that he could not release the prisoners while he was still at war with Italy. Menelik lost no time in informing the King of Italy of the treaty of peace, expressing his hope that the success of the negotiations would please Queen Margherita upon her birthday. He released two hundred prisoners in honor of the Queen on November 20. The *Don Chisciott*, Rome, says:

"All things considered, the end of this unhappy war is satisfactory. It is, perhaps, the first time in history that the defeated people lose so little. Our frontiers remain as before; the Treaty of Uciäli, which really caused the war, is abrogated, but as Abyssinia never recognized our protectorate, Italy loses nothing. We come out of the affair with honor, the attempt to conquer Abyssinia has not resulted in a material loss to our position. The prisoners will soon be on their way home, and with their arrival we can forget this episode of our national history."

The *Opinione*, which receives its inspirations from Premier Rudini, says:

"The present Cabinet took over an unpleasant heirloom from its predecessor. Its members must be congratulated upon the manner in which they have removed this difficulty. The Opposition would have preferred to see Italy continuing this unprofitable war, but the Premier preferred to make the best of a bad bargain. It was doubtful whether a continuance of the struggle would have ended in a signal victory of our arms. It was certain that the release of the prisoners would cause joy to thousands of homes. The choice was not difficult to make."

The *Popolo Romano* and the *Tribuna*, both Crispi organs, neither praise nor depreciate the treaty. They are glad that the prisoners will soon return, and hope that the frontier between Abyssinia and Erythrea may be defined at no distant date. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Menelik has fought gallantly for his independence, and the fortune of war has been with him. Italy loses nothing. She is asked only to renounce a treaty which had never been acknowledged. Upon this the Ethiopian King insists, and no price is high enough to purchase his acquiescence in the pretensions of Italy. The war was absurdly begun and ruinously carried on. The Italian troops were not lacking in courage or staying power, but they were led blindly into an undertaking whose magnitude they did not understand. Any one acquainted with the mass of mountains which constitutes Ethiopia will admit this. It is very likely that others would have failed equally in their place. The present Cabinet are to be commended for the good sense they have shown in retiring from this unprofitable undertaking."

The British press discusses the end of this war mainly with an eye to business. The *Spectator* suggests that Italy should give up the part of Massowah to England. Others declare that Italy

occupied both Kassala and Massowah "with the permission of England only," and that both places must be ceded to England now. That the Negus of Abyssinia may object to this is regarded as immaterial, as the British army is regarded as highly superior to that of Italy. The *St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"A fighting people and a vigorous king of the barbarous stamp proved too much for conscript soldiers, drawn from a not very martial race and very hastily drilled, led by generals ill-qualified to make good the defects of their troops. It was a bitter experience for Italy; but she has drawn the proper moral. Spain would have hardened her heart and made another attempt. Italy has kissed the rod; and she has been prudent, because resistance would only have entailed further castigation."

The paper, nevertheless, admits that Italy is not the only country whose plans have failed of late, and closes its article as follows:

"Italy, too, may reflect that she is not the only state which after undertaking to do so and so, or never to submit to this or that, has found it advisable to change her mind. She, like some others, has discovered that a great nation may go a long way in the direction of concession, or even surrender, and not apparently feel much the worse for it."

The *Perseveranza*, Rome, has been informed that King Menelik will remain neutral in the event of a struggle between Italy and the Mahdi.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MILITARY HONOR VERSUS PUBLIC SAFETY IN GERMANY.

ULK, a Berlin comic journal, recently depicted the terror which the appearance of a soldier is supposed to create in the breast of peaceful German citizens. A snobbish young officer enters a restaurant, and the guests overturn the tables in their anxiety to escape from his presence. This cartoon was suggested by a murder case which has stirred the German people in a singular manner. A lieutenant named Brüsewitz was grossly insulted in a café by a young man named Siepmann. Brüsewitz demanded an apology, but Siepmann refused to apologize, and continued to insult the officer. The latter, fearing to be dismissed from the army as a coward, drew his sword, in accordance with the regulations, for German officers are positively forbidden to engage in an unseemly rough-and-tumble encounter. Brüsewitz stabbed young Siepmann, with fatal effect. At the court-martial which followed the officer was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. But a large section of the people were not satisfied with this ending to the affair, and a parliamentary interpellation took place. We summarize in the following some of the remarks made by prominent members of the Reichstag:

DR. MUNKEL (Radical): The present views regarding the honor and social position of the officers need reforming, and dueling must be abolished.

BEBEL (Socialist): This so-called honor is nothing but humbug. The uniform is no better than any other dress, for the King can not get uniforms unless we pay the taxes. It is a mistake to believe that the people can be made to quake when the Emperor speaks a word.

LENZMANN (Radical): The officers have no right to the distinction of being called the highest social class. The citizens are just as good. If officers may defend their "honor" in this way, the people will defend their bodies, and that means a revolution.

VON GOSLER (Minister of War): The press is responsible for all this fuss. Continually the newspapers attack the army and its officers. If the papers continue in this course, they will have to reckon with the growing dissatisfaction of the army.

VON MIRBACH (Conservative): There are cases in which even a deep religious conviction can not prevent a duel. There is, however, no doubt that Brüsewitz merits his punishment.

The opinion expressed by the last-named gentleman is shared by the most conservative people in Germany. Nobody defends Brüsewitz. But that does not satisfy the Radical element. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, demands that officers of the army and navy be tried before the civil courts, and suggests that an officer who regards himself insulted can easily be satisfied if the insulting party is fined in the regular courts, as in the case of such squabbles between two civilians. The Conservative papers, on the other hand, assert that a soldier will always have a keener sense of honor than a civilian, and declare that the Radical editors would not attack the duel in particular and the military code of honor in general if journalists were not, on the whole, denied the honor of a challenge. Prof. Hans Delbrück, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, says:

"Only a very superficial observer could say: 'There is no difference between an officer and any other educated person.' If an officer is insulted, all those who wear the uniform are insulted with him. If an officer does not make use of his weapons to obtain satisfaction for an insult, it is, perhaps, due to his self-command. But suppose the person who insults him expresses doubts of his courage? A civilian need not mind such an imputation; an officer can not but regard the accusation of cowardice as a most deadly insult. The army must needs deteriorate if its officers are robbed of their proud sense of honor. What would be the result if certain sections of the population, free from the fear that the officers will protect themselves, were to set about systematically to insult the army, risking the slight fine or light imprisonment with which insults are punished?"

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, warns the Radical press that it is time to stop the customary attacks upon the army, which create a distinction between the citizen in uniform and the citizen in plain clothes that never existed until certain journalists choose to create it. The paper expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

Our democratic philanthropists vie with each other and with our worst foreign enemies in the attempt to drag the good name of our officers in the mud. The whole nation will have to bear the consequences if our army is allowed to deteriorate in the manner suggested by these people. The hasty deed of one man is used to picture the whole of our twenty-four thousand army and navy officers as a set of ruffians, who prowl around looking for civilians whom they may kill with impunity.

Bismarck's *Hamburger Nachrichten* fears that the quality of the army would decline if a different spirit were to reign among the officers. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The use of arms in private quarrels and the duel must be abolished altogether. The same law must be applied to all. Courts of honor whose verdict does not exclude the possibility of a duel are useless. Officers must be protected against the moral obligation to fight which the present custom of immediate dismissal from the army contains. Of what use is the court of honor if its verdict does not protect the officer in his position?"

The remarks of the press outside of Germany reveal profound ignorance of German affairs. Siepmann is described as a plain workman in the English papers. He is, however, a graduate of a technical engineering college. Otherwise the officer would not have insisted upon an apology from him.

The affair has had an amusing side. The Paris correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, whose attacks upon the duel we have quoted, has fought a duel with a French journalist, and his second was the correspondent of an English paper which also denounces dueling. Emperor William's opinion is contained in the following quotation from the *Anzeiger*, Hanover:

"In passing through the city the Emperor visited the officers' riding-school, and addressed the officers with regard to the Brüsewitz case. His Majesty highly deplored the unfortunate deed committed by the lieutenant, and warned the officers against similar occurrences. Officers of the army must endeavor to prevent the rise of a spirit of antagonism between the army and the

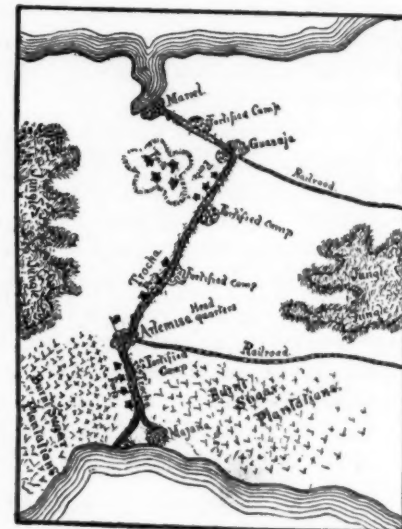
people. On no account should an officer act in such a way that civilians may regard him as an opponent."

All other statements with regard to alleged expressions of the Emperor on this subject are denied officially in the *Berlin Reichsanzeiger*.—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT GENERAL WEYLER HAS DONE.

GENERAL Weyler, the Spanish commander-in-chief in Cuba, has been accused of inactivity. It is, however, likely that more will be heard of his movements in future, since the first part of his program has been carried out. From the *Ejército*, Madrid, we gather the following particulars, written, of course, before the recent reports of Maceo's death:

General Weyler had no defined plan when he came to Cuba. After due deliberation he came to a decision. The insurgents are scattered throughout the whole island, and General Weyler determined to make it impossible for them to act in concert. For this purpose he erected a line of fortifications across the narrowest part of Cuba. This is the famous *Trocha*. It begins at Mariel in the north and runs to Mayana in the south, taking in the towns of Guanajay and Artemisa. Between the four towns named are several fortified camps, and seven strong forts complete the defenses. Thirty thousand men garrison this line of defenses, leaving 40,000 men for an active campaign. The rest of the troops are distributed throughout the island. The *Trocha* divides the rebel forces in the east, under Gomez, from the forces which Maceo commands in the west. Several times it has been reported that Maceo managed to unite with Gomez, but until now he has been unable to break through the *Trocha*. Maceo remains in the Province of Pinar del Rio, whose impenetrable jungles and wild mountains offer a secure retreat. From there he descends now and then to destroy sugar plantations and railroads, attacking isolated posts of Spanish troops, and never risking a decisive battle. Maceo is said to have 10,000 men all told. It is thought that he will make a last effort to break through the *Trocha* and unite with Gomez. General Weyler, on the other hand, hopes to drive him into a corner.



FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Spanish Premier has received a letter from New York which is now going the rounds in the Spanish papers. The writer informs Sr. Canovas that he is a medical practitioner, and that he will distribute throughout Spain the germs of cholera, yellow fever, diphtheritis, and other diseases. He promises to kill 2,000,000 Spaniards within a year. The writer also asserts that Sr. Canovas and Sr. Robledo will be the first victims. He asks the Premier to acknowledge the independence of Cuba ere hundreds of thousands of Spanish women and children fall victims to this form of revenge.

THE teachers of the public schools in France have petitioned the Government for permission to gather at a Congress, to discuss their position and to debate upon educational matters. This permission was refused. Much sensation was created by the Radical Deputy Mirman, who informed the Chamber of Deputies that, in his opinion, liberty is only a hollow name in France. "We would be glad to have as much liberty as the Germans have," he shouted. "In Germany teachers can gather when and how they please, without permission from the Government."

HANS v. ZOBELTZ tells the following creditable story of the late Alfred Krupp. During the business depression of 1848 orders were few and far between, and it seemed advisable to reduce the Essen works. Krupp, however, made up his mind that he would not discharge his workmen while he had a dollar left. He was put to such straits that he had to sell all his silver in order to pay the hands. To remind his descendants of their duty toward their employees he decreed that no silver should be used in the Krupp mansion, and tho the Krupps are now among the wealthiest people in Germany, and tho they entertain emperors and princes, their table is laid with britannia metal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ART OF SITTING DOWN.

IF there is any habit which one might suppose would come naturally to mankind, it is the habit of sitting down when one becomes tired. As a matter of fact, however (so Alexander Boyle tells us, writing in *The New Review*, December), the art of sitting down was "a grand discovery"; and outside of Europe (and, we beg leave to add, America!) chairs and stools are rare articles of furniture, since "nearly all mankind squats." Even in Europe the custom of sitting down is not universal, as seats are still unnecessary for the bulk of the population throughout the Balkan principalities. The attitudes of rest in various other countries are thus described:

"Men who do not sit have two attitudes for resting; women use one of their own. Squatting 'on the heels' is favored in India and China. In this position the weight of the body falls upon the toes, and to keep the balance comfortable the arms must lie over the knees, the hands dangling. A European trussed in this manner promptly feels a pain in his calves, but he can understand that habit makes it a restful posture. In fact, our colliers use it. There is a legend current in North Staffordshire referring to the embodiment of militia or volunteers—for authorities differ—early in the century. After divers eccentric maneuvers, the officer cried: 'Stand at ease!' When his order had been explained, every man squatted on his heels like an Indian coolie. There is, however, a mode of resting practised by some jungle tribes which is utterly incomprehensible. Being fatigued, these people stand on one leg and curl the foot of the other round the calf. The same extraordinary custom is seen in Africa. We ask in bewilderment, why on earth they do not lie, or at least squat? It may be hazarded as a mere conjecture, without any pretense of justification, that they or their forefathers dwelt in swamps especially malarious. But the custom shows what unnatural usages men will devise before it occurs to them to sit down 'like Christians.'

"The cross-legged attitude is general from Siam eastward through the Malay countries. In the jungle you will see a man crouch, the knees raised, the arms folded over them, and the chin resting on the arms. Some tribes, as the Dyaks, carry a mat dangling behind as part of their ordinary costume to shield them from the damp soil. But seldom indeed will a man sit upon a log or a root, tho there be plenty round. The idea does not enter his mind. More rarely still, if that be possible, will you observe him squatting. Women always crouch, upon the floor of course, with the knees bent sideways, thus resting on the outer part of one thigh; a mighty uncomfortable posture, as it seems to us!

"It may be assumed, therefore, that sitting down is an acquired habit. If any savages practise it—as a convenience simply—I have neither seen nor heard of them. But we are all convinced nowadays that the ideas and usages of the natural man were everywhere much alike in that stage of development. If so, it follows that the inhabitants of Europe squatted, or stood on one leg—or, at least, did not sit. . . .

"Sir Samuel Baker was privileged to behold the first adumbration of a chair by one of the tribes which he encountered in Ismailia—it is to be observed that many negro races have stools, that is, the chiefs, but not in those parts. 'I was much struck with the simple arrangement used by the old people to support their backs, in lieu of an armchair,' says Sir Samuel; they knotted a cord in such manner as to form an endless loop, sat on the ground with knees raised, passed the loop over their shoulders and their knees, binding themselves up tight, and hitched it. The Mahdists have wiped out that tribe, or, having got so far, they might have distinguished themselves beyond all others of their race, since the world began, by inventing a chair. Chinese records give an actual date for the introduction of sitting down. Captain Fleming cites a passage from the 'Annals of the Leang Dynasty' ('Travels in Manchuria,' 154)—'At this time arose a new custom; people sat with their legs hanging down.' Captain Fleming does not cite the year, but the Leang Dynasty reigned in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries A.D., and that is about the date we should expect under all the circumstances. In China,

six or seven hundred years are no great while wherein to establish a fashion. The official class and the well-to-do have adopted this one, but for the populace it is still an unattractive novelty. For us the posture is just as easy as lying; but I can testify that a rich Malay Nikodah, a seafaring merchant accustomed to white men's ways, did not find it comfortable. Dr. Wills, who practised for many years in Teheran, observes: 'It is a common thing for a visitor, if on familiar terms, to ask to be allowed to sit on his heels, as the unaccustomed chair tires him.'

Concerning the origin of the custom of sitting down, it seems that for this also we are indebted to the Egyptians:

"Considering the circumstances—the ancient and general use of seats in Europe, their absence elsewhere, we may suppose that they were invented by one people, which had influence enough to spread the fashion widely. The Greeks fulfil that requirement; and you find them possessed of chairs or thrones at a very early date. But there is another people, the Egyptians, from whom the Greeks learned all they knew at the beginning, and chairs were common among them an indefinite number of centuries before Homer. Not only pictures, but the articles themselves remain. . . . That the Greeks or any other European race should hail such an invention was to be expected. Some may think this a strange assumption. If Europeans would hail the novelty, why not Orientals? It should be replied, with becoming diffidence, because the European had no carpets. So far as I have read, no people in Europe ever thought of using carpets *proprio motu*, and no people of the East, saving and excepting mere barbarians, failed to use them. This is a serious consideration, if we reflect. So long as human beings were content to squat, the condition of the ground did not much signify. A few ounces more or less of dirt upon their robes or bark or skin were imperceptible. But when they had clothes to spoil, they could neither squat in the mud, nor even sit cross-legged, unless the earth were quite dry. The Oriental was saved by his carpet; the European, unacquainted with that article, found salvation in a high seat."

The sitting-down habit, we are further assured, has had no little effect upon the destiny of the peoples adopting it. "People who do not sit are never jolly at table;" consequently the cheerful little dinner party was unknown even to the Greeks, who were recumbent at their meals. But there is another result still more important. The squatter does not find his hands and arms free for service, and writing is to him a laborious feat. We sit; therefore we write; and to writing how much of our Western civilization is due!

HOW THE "MOLLY MAGUIRES" WERE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

TWENTY years have passed away since the organization of thieves and cut-throats known as the Molly Maguires was broken up. The story of MacParlan, the detective—still living, we believe, in New York city—who obtained entrance into the innermost councils of the order and for two years was one of the most popular members, while all the time submitting his reports regularly to the Pinkerton agency, has been revived in *Macmillan's Magazine* (December). The magazine-writer draws his facts from Mr. F. P. Dewee's history of "The Molly Maguires," published in Philadelphia in 1876, and he loses no chance to score a point against the Irish in general and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in particular, which, it is charged, stood behind the Mollies with influence and cash.

The Molly Maguires (the origin of the name seems never to have been certainly determined) began their operations in the first year of the Civil War, spreading terror in the course of the next fifteen years throughout four counties in the wild anthracite coal-mining region of Pennsylvania. The half-dozen orders of the Ancient Hibernians situated in this region seem to have come under their control, and through this connection with the society at large the desperadoes appear to have obtained a base of supplies that stood them in good stead, despite the charitable objects

and religious tone of the order. In Schuylkill county alone, from 1863 to 1866, it is said, fifty-five murders were traced to the Mollies; but by means of terrorization and perjury the criminals contrived to escape punishment. In 1874 such a reign of terror existed that the coal-mine owners and railway officials felt that commercial interests were threatened with severe loss, and applied to the Pinkerton Detective Agency for help. A young Irishman named MacParlan, then but thirty years of age and with little detective experience, but with plenty of nerve, muscle, and self-confidence, was assigned to the risky work. He entered the region in the beginning of 1874, took the name of MacKenna, and in six months became one of the most popular Molly Maguires in the four counties. With marvelous skill and nerve, we are told, he maintained his position until February, 1876, when he disappeared, and, three months later, reappeared in court and gave such evidence as shattered and dispersed the organization and brought to punishment many of the guilty. Here is an extract from the story of his exploits:

"The story of how MacParlan wormed his way into their confidence, then into popularity, and finally into the inner circle of leadership, is entertaining and instructive. He was a quiet, shrewd, temperate man by habit. And yet for two whole years he boasted, swaggered, strutted, and drank bad whisky by the gallon. He was finally admitted into the most secret meetings of the Mollies, while no one in the whole Order was so admired by the younger men or more generally trusted by the older scoundrels. For a long time he transmitted written accounts almost daily to a representative of the Pinkerton Agency who had taken a position in the small local police-force for the purpose. These clear and exhaustive reports, written amid deadly peril, are among the records which the famous American detective agency to this day takes most pride in the possession of.

"The collateral duties of MacParlan's position still further enhanced the difficulties of his work. His actual engagement was to sift to the bottom the secrets of this murderous association, but his humanity made it necessary also to prevent murder. To act the part of an advanced Molly at their various tribunals, and yet prevent the outrages which were there planned, was a delicate business indeed. He managed these matters, however, with consummate tact. Sometimes, after voting for the proposed crime, he would privately work on the fears of the men who were made specially responsible for it; sometimes he would profess private information that the intended victim was innocent, and that some other man, whom he thought to be pretty safe, was the right object of vengeance. He generally, when other means failed, found means of warning the police, but this, of course, with his great aim in view, was too dangerous a proceeding to resort to except when absolutely necessary.

"A pretty scene was arranged between MacParlan and his confederate in the police, Captain Lindon, to give a finishing touch of confidence in the former's statements as to his past life. Captain Lindon was standing at the bar in one of those drinking-saloons which the Society especially delighted to honor. Presently MacParlan entered and stood near the captain, apparently quite unconscious of his presence.

"'Ain't you Jim MacKenna, and didn't you live in Chicago?' said Lindon, looking hard at him.

"'That's my name,' said the man addressed, sulkily; 'but I don't know who you are.'

"'What,' said the captain, 'not remember Lindon?'

"A burst of recognition then lit up the supposed MacKenna's face, and he seized Lindon by the hand, shook it effusively, and called up the crowd to drink in honor of the occasion.

"MacKenna presently walked out of the room. 'A devil of a fellow that,' said Lindon to the men standing round, 'the smartest shover of the queer in the whole of Chicago, but a real good fellow. He once shot a man who was threatening my life, and, tho I ought to arrest him, my hands are tied by personal obligation.'

"Perhaps, however, the most wonderful part of MacParlan's performance is the daring way in which he stood to his post for some weeks after suspicion had actually fallen upon him. He considered that the web which it was his business to weave round these assassins was not completed to his entire satisfaction, and he held out for some considerable time after having been actually

put under sentence of death, and after news had been received in the Society which left no further room for doubt that he was anything but a detective. His position seemed desperate, but with consummate acting and nerve he still played his part as a prominent member. He feigned the utmost indignation at what he stigmatized as cruel and unjust suspicions. He loudly and persistently demanded to be put upon his trial, and agitated so energetically for this end that some of his companions against their better judgment were staggered in their belief. But it was thoroughly understood in the Society that this was no case for a trial, and his death was arranged. Such things, however, were not done among the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the heat of passion and upon the spur of the moment. All risk of danger to their own skins had to be provided against, and the preliminary scheming was doubtless both pleasurable and congenial. MacParlan in the mean while was treated almost as if nothing had occurred to shake their confidence in him. As we have said, he had gained a great ascendancy over members of the Order, and under the spell of his personal fascination one or two of them declared that whether he was a detective or not they would stand by him, the one solitary flash of generosity amid the squalor of the tale. At last Captain Lindon implored him to run such a frightful risk no longer, and one fine morning early in March the Molly Maguires woke up to the fact that Jim MacKenna had vanished from their midst. If there was some alarm felt at first it soon quieted down, and his name as one to be feared seems to have completely passed out of their minds. The confusion, astonishment, and terror with which they saw his reappearance in the witness-box at the great trial in the following summer may thus easily be imagined."

The strain through which MacParlan went in these two years aged him so that at the end of that time, it is said, his former acquaintances could with difficulty recognize him. "It was not only the mental strain of his situation, the continual effort to play a part foreign to his nature and to keep loathsome company that had aged him; the amount of bad whisky he had been compelled to swallow in the capacity of a popular Molly had caused nearly all his hair and eyebrows to fall off, and so injured his sight that he had to appear in court in black spectacles."

A Royal Boor.—Louis XVI. of France was "a mere boor, and a surly, ill-conditioned one at that, fitter to carry a hod than to rule a state." Such is the opinion of Baron Thiébault (late lieutenant-general in the French army) whose "Memoirs" have just appeared in book form. Baron Thiébault proceeds to enforce this opinion by relating an incident which took place just after the Bastille had fallen. One morning the baron saw the King "taking the air" on the Tuileries terraces, and the following happened:

"Just then a lady came through the gate. She had a pretty little spaniel with her, which, before she noticed it, ran close up to the King. Making a low courtesy, she called the dog back in haste; but, as it turned to run to its mistress, the King, who had a large cane in his hand, broke its back with a blow of his cudgel. Then, amid the screams and tears of the lady, and as the poor little beast was breathing its last, the King, delighted with his exploit, continued his walk, slouching rather more than usual, and laughing like any lout of a peasant."

This incident is interesting if only as a contrast to the usual verdict passed upon Louis XVI.: that he was an amiable, good, and well-meaning man, but unfortunate.

MUCH progress has been made of late in the use of dynamite for warlike purposes, especially in South Africa. It was formerly very difficult to reach the Kafirs in their mountain fastnesses, but the experience obtained in the Matabele war proves that the strongest natural position may be captured. Chimpiuki's tribe defied the troops of the Chartered Company until a forty-pound charge of dynamite was exploded in their cave, killing hundreds of women and children, when the survivors surrendered. According to Mr. D. M. Joel, one of the Johannesburg Reformers, the carnage was so great that the natives feared to go near the place for months, on account of the stench.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Big wheat exports, low earnings of railroads, and a somewhat downward tendency in the general market were features of the business situation for the week ended December 12.

Volume of Business.—Approach of holidays and doubt about the action of Congress put off further improvement until the new year. While industries have gained in working force, they are waiting for commensurate gain in demand, and meanwhile are trying to clear away embarrassments which restrict them. Speculation has been halting and timid. There is no sober-minded fear of foreign difficulty, but some have succeeded in imagining that Congress might go so far beyond the President's prudent message regarding Cuba as to embroil this country with Spain. Money is in abundant supply, lending to London continued, and there is nothing to cause less activity in general business except that the rush of orders deferred until after the election has not been continued. The volume of business shown by clearings has been for the week 5.2 per cent. smaller than last year, and 21.2 per cent. smaller than in 1892.—*Dun's Review*, December 12.

There has been no improvement in general trade

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Prices in General.—The tendency of prices is more conspicuously downward, noticeably for Bessemer pig iron, steel billets, rails, hides, leather, flour, wheat, corn, oats, lard, cotton and petroleum. Comparatively steady quotations are reported for raw wool, print cloths, lumber, pork and sugar. Coffee is higher. Many who have been extremely bullish as to wheat prices regard a reaction as likely, notwithstanding the outlook for greater firmness and higher quotations during the latter than in the first half of the current cereal year. The collapse or impending dissolution of iron and steel pools or combinations encourages a belief that prices for those metals will range lower. This causes buyers to withhold orders. The demand for leather and morocco has fallen off, and a number of factories have been closed. Dry goods are depressed by the large stocks of print cloths in the hands of the manufacturers, and altho some New England woolen mills are well supplied with orders, there is no revival in woolen manufacturing. Some makers are waiting for the goods market to start up.—*Bradstreet's*, December 12.

Money and Stock Markets.—Money is still accumulating, \$1,750,000 having come in from the interior this week, and rates are falling, much mill paper having been placed at less than 4 per cent. The prospect of cheap money and too much of it, for some time to come, helps to cause that strong undertone which prevents decline in stocks at all proportioned to the shrinkage of

earnings or the vigor of speculative raids. Scanty returns for December embrace so bad a report of St. Paul that they fall 16.4 per cent. below those of 1892, and earnings on United States roads amounting to \$37,626,266 in November were 10.9 per cent. less than last year, and 12.2 less than in 1892. East-bound tonnage is also smaller than in either of those years, but the average of stocks closes only 58 cents per share lower than a week ago.—*Dun's Review*, December 12.

Exports of Wheat.—Exports of wheat (flour in-

Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day from Asthma. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

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cluded as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week show a marked increase as compared with preceding weeks and corresponding weeks in preceding years, amounting to 4,222,714 bushels, contrasted with 3,653,000 bushels last week, 2,458,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year, 2,536,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 3,217,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 3,277,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892. Exports of Indian corn this week are also heavy, amounting to 3,541,288 bushels, twice as much as in the preceding week, nearly 50 per cent. more than in the corresponding week last year, and very much more than in like weeks in three preceding years.—*Bradstreet's, December 12.*

Trade in Canada.—General trade is quiet at Toronto, collections are fair and prices unchanged. The bad condition of country roads in Quebec has interfered with business at Montreal. Weather conditions have had a similar effect at Halifax. Shipments of lumber from St. John, N. B., to South America have exceeded those in any recent season. Lumbering in New Brunswick has been checked by unfavorable weather. The movement of produce in Prince Edward Island is more active and prices have improved. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate \$24,882,000 this week, a decrease of about 6 per cent. compared with last week, and almost exactly the same amount as in the corresponding period last year, but 14 per cent. more than in the corresponding week of 1894.—*Bradstreet's, December 12.*

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

The International Cable-Match.

The second series of games between England and America for the Sir George Newnes' Trophy will be played on February 12 and 13. The ten Americans will sit at their boards on the stage of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. In order that the trophy, which is now in this country, shall remain here, the American players must win in three successive matches. The deed of gift requires that only natives of the United States shall be qualified to play on the American side, and only natives of the United Kingdom on the British side. It also provides that the matches shall be played by cable, unless the challenging club shall prefer to send a team to play in the country of the winning club.

Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

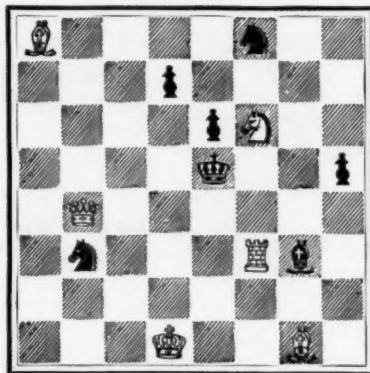
As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

Problem 178.

BY J. J. GLYNN RYDE, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K4; B on K Kt6; Kts on K B sq, Q Kt6; Ps on K3, Q2, K R4.



White—Six Pieces.

K on Q sq; Q on Q Kt4; Bs on K Kt sq, Q R8; Kt on K B6; R on K B3.

White mates in two moves.

Steinitz-Lasker Match.

The latest from the World's Championship Match gives Lasker, 5; Steinitz, 0; Draws, 3.

FIRST GAME.

Giucio Piano.

STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 Q-B6(h) Q x Q	
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 R x Q	Kt-B5
3 B-B4	B-B4	26 R-K7(i) P-R3	
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	27 P-B4	K-B3
5 P-Q4	P x P	28 R-R7	Kt-Q6
6 P x P	B-Kt5 ch	29 B-K7 ch	K-K3
7 Kt-B3	K Kt x P	30 R-B7	Kt-K4
8 Castles	B x Kt	31 B-B5	R-Kt sq (k)
9 P x B	P-Q4	32 B-K7	P-Kt4
10 B-R3 (a)	P x B (b)	33 P-B5	Kt-B2
11 R-K sq	P-B4	34 P-B3 (l)	R-K sq
12 Kt-Q2	K-B2	35 K-B2	R x B
13 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	36 R x B	K-Q4
14 R x P	Q-B3 (c)	37 R-Q R8	Kt-K4 (m)
15 Q-K2	B-B4	38 K-K3	Kt x Q B P ch
16 Q x P ch (d)	K-Kt3	39 K-Q2	P-R4
17 R-K3 (e)	Q R-K sq	40 R-K B8	R-K4
18 QR-Ksq (f)	R x R	41 P-B4	P x P
19 R x R	P-K R4	42 R x P	R-R4
20 P-R3	P-R5	43 K-K3	Kt-K4 (n)
21 P-Q5	Kt-K4	44 R-R4 (o)	Kt-B5 ch
22 Q x P	Kt-Q6	45 R-B2	K x P (p)
23 Q x Kt P (g)	B-B sq	46 Resigns	

Notes by Emil Kemeny in the Philadelphia Ledger.

(a) This ingenious move is Steinitz's invention. He offers the sacrifice of a piece in order to prevent Black from Castling.

(b) Up to this point the moves were identically the same as in the Steinitz-Schlechter game played at the Hastings tourney. Schlechter did not capture the B, but played more conservatively B-K3, followed by Kt-Q3. Lasker in his notes to this game says: "Black declines the acceptance of the sacrifice with doubtful judgment." The progress of the present game, however, shows that the sacrifice is pretty sound. At any rate, by accepting the sacrifice, Black subjects himself to a more forcible attack than was anticipated according to Lasker's analysis.

(c) Much better than R-K sq, which would enable White to win with Q-R5 ch.

(d) Lasker in his analysis gives R-B4, and on Black's answer, P-K R4, he plays Q x P ch. White's continuation in the present game is undoubtedly an improvement.

(e) Black now cannot play P-K R4, for Q R-K sq would come in with force.

(f) R-Kt3 ch would have forced Black to play K-R4. White then by continuing P-K B4 and Q-B sq obtains an almost irresistible attack. The text move was too conservative. White, to be sure, thus is enabled to keep the open K file, and he will gain the Q B P and Q Kt P.

(g) White might have continued now P-K Kt4, which would have forced Black to answer P x P e.p. It is questionable, however, whether it would have been of any advantage.

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(h) White could not play Q x R P on account of Q x P ch, with a sure draw by perpetual check and good winning chances.

(i) B-B 5, followed by B-Q 4 or P-Q B 4, followed by B-Kt 2, was probably stronger. The text play enables Black to gain an important move, namely, K-B 3.

(k) This play could not have been adopted had White moved B-Kt 5 instead of B-B 5, which was evidently inferior. White, on his 31st move, might also have played P-B 5, which was also better than B-B 5.

(l) P-B 4 was infinitely better.

(m) A splendid move which compels White to give up a Pawn. White can not capture the R P on account of Kt-Q 6 ch, forcing White to play K-Kt sq. Black would then continue Kt-B 3, and by moving Kt-K 7 ch and Kt-K 6 would finally obtain a mating position. Of course White's game now becomes hopeless.

(n) Necessary to stop White from K-B 2 and P-K Kt 3, which would give him some chances of escape.

(o) An unfortunate move, which enables Black to close in the White Rook. White, of course, can not answer K-Q 3 on account of Kt-Kt 7 winning the Rook.

(p) Causes White to surrender. Black would continue K-Kt 5, winning the Rook.

Solution of Problems.

No. 175.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kt-B 6 | 2. Q-K 4, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | 2. Q-Kt 5, mate |
| 1. | 2. B-Q 6, mate |
| 1. Q x Kt (B 4) | 2. Q-Kt 8, mate |
| 1. | 2. Kt x Q, mate |
| 1. Q x Kt (B 6) | 2. B-Q 6, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-K 4, mate |
| 1. Q-B 4 | 2. Any other |
| 1. | |
| 1. Q-Kt 3 | |
| 1. | |
| 1. Kt x Kt | |
| 1. | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; Mrs. M. B. Cook, Friendship, Me.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. Y.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.

It has occasioned some surprise that this Problem should have been awarded first place in a Problem Tourney. It can not be called a difficult problem, and it is apparent that the Kt must move. The difficulty of a composition is not the only characteristic entitling it to rank as a *chef d'œuvre*: originality of conception, beauty of arrangement, intricacy of combination, and brilliancy of execution, these must all be taken into account. It can be said of 175 that while it is not specially difficult, it is clean, beautiful, intricate, and brilliant.

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Tschigorin and Marco.

Giucco Piano.

TSGHIGORIN. White.	MARCO. Black.	TSGHIGORIN. White.	MARCO. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	29 Kt-B 4	Kt-B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	30 Kt-Kt 6	Q R-K sq
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	31 R-B 7	K-B sq
4 Castles	P-Q 3 (a)	32 P-Q Kt 4	R x R
5 P-B 3	Q-K 2	33 R x R	R-K 2
6 P-Q 4	B-Kt 3	34 R-B 2	Kt-K sq (h)
7 P-Q R 4	P-Q R 3	35 Kt-R 8	R-Q 2
8 B-K 3	B-R 2	36 P-Kt 5	K-R 2 (i)
9 Q-Kt-Q 2	Kt-B 3	37 P x P	P x P
10 Q-B 2	Castles	38 R-B 6	R-K 2
11 K R-K sq	K-R sq	39 Kt-Kt 6	K-Q sq
12 P-Q 5	Kt-Q sq	40 R-B 3 ch	K-K 2
13 Kt-B sq	Kt-Kt 5 (b)	41 R-Kt 8	R-B 2 (j)
14 B x B	R x B (c)	42 B x P	R-B 8 ch
15 B-Q 3	Kt-R 3	43 K-R 2	Kt-B 3
16 Kt-K 3	P-K Kt 3	44 Kt-B 8	K-Q 2
17 P-B 4	P-K B 4	45 R-Kt 7 ch	R-B 2 (k)
18 P-B 5	P-B 5 (d)	46 Kt-Kt 6 ch	K-Q sq
19 P x P	P x P	47 R-Kt 8 ch	K-K 2
20 Q x B	P x Kt	48 Kt-B sq	K-B sq
21 P x P	Q Kt-B 2	49 Kt x P ch	(l) K-Kt 2
22 Q-K 6	R-K sq (e)	50 Kt x Kt	K x Kt
23 Q x Q	R x Q	51 R-Kt 7	R x R
24 Q R-B sq	R-R sq	52 B x R	K-K 2
25 R-B 3	Kt-Kt 5	53 P-R 5	K-Q 2
26 P-R 3	Kt-B 3	54 P-R 6	K-B 2
27 Kt-Q 2 (f)	K-Kt 2	55 K-Q 6	K-Kt 3
28 K R-B sq	Kt-K sq (g)	56 B-B 8 (m)	Resigns.

(a) Kt-B 3 is the better continuation here.

(b) Black plans to liberate his game by P-K B 4, and White by his next moves tries to prevent it.

(c) White's position is already preferable.

(d) If 18 ... P x P, White replies 19 P x P. If then 19 ... P x P; 20 Q x B leads to a similar continuation as that actually played. If, however, 19 ... Q x P, then 20 B x P, and altho his Queen's Pawn is isolated White has an excellent game.

(e) Q x Q would obviously lose a piece; 23 P x Q, Kt-Q sq; 24 P-K 7.

(f) White's advantage lies on the Queen's wing, and Tschigorin loses no time in making this side the battle-ground. The Knight is brought thither and in the best possible way.

(g) Trying to delay White's R-B 7 as long as possible.

(h) The general aspect of affairs more and more shapes in White's favor. The greater activity of his main forces together with the binding influence of his Queen's Pawn may well be noted.

(i) Disintegration goes on apace. Yet ... P x P; 37 B x P would render his case even worse.

(j) The Pawn is doomed, for Kt-B 8 is threatened instantly, and Black justly prefers to surrender it at once, seeking compensation elsewhere.

(k) It will be observed that K x Kt would lose a piece.

(l) With the loss of the second Pawn Black's fate is plainly decided, and his struggling further becomes futile. It must, however, be said that hitherto Black in his difficult position defended himself with greatest care and judgment.

(m) The Russian champion conducted the game throughout with consummate mastery and in the spirit of a winner.

Chess-Nuts.

It is said that Steinitz and Lasker have promised that the winner of the World's Championship Match will play Pillsbury at an early day. What a treat it would be for the Chess world to watch Lasker and Pillsbury fight for the world's honors!

Current Events.

Monday, December 7.

The President's message is read in both houses at the opening of the second session, 54th Congress. ... The full text of the agreement for arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary dispute is given out by the State Department. ... A report by Secretary Olney on the foreign relations of the country is made public. ... C. J. Bell, of Washington, D. C., is selected chairman of the McKinley inaugural committee. ... The Federal grand jury at Chicago abandons investigation of the beef trust. ... By agreement of attorneys the Santa Fé receivership controversy will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. ... The Secretary of the Navy appoints investigators of alleged defective steel furnished by the Carnegie Company.

Five editors are found guilty of libel in Berlin; Von Leutzon and Leckert are sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment; the chief of the political police is arrested on incriminating testimony. ... The Turkish Ambassador to Russia telegraphs to the Porte that a complete understanding exists between Russia and Great Britain in regard to the reforms in Turkey.

Tuesday, December 8.

The Senate adjourns after the announcement of the death of ex-Speaker Crisp. ... The House passes the general pension appropriation bill (\$141,363,880) and three postal bills. ... Free-coinage Senators refuse to attend the Republican Senatorial caucus. ... The annual reports of Postmaster-General Wilson and Controller Eckels are made public. ... Secretary Herbert appoints a board of inquiry to investigate defects in armor-plates made by the Carnegie Company. ... Carroll D. Wright reports to Congress a plan for a permanent census service. ... The Utah State Board of Canvassers are enjoined from acting on the returns of the recent election. ... Conventions: International Association of Accident Underwriters, Chicago; Anti-Saloon League, Washington.

Spanish papers print confirmations of the rumored death of Maceo. ... Señor Palma, delegate of the Cuban Republic to the United States, says Cubans will be satisfied with nothing but independence. ... Sir Edmund John Munson, new British Ambassador to France, presents his credentials. ... Ernest Engel, German statistician, dies at Lösseswitz.

Wednesday, December 9.

In the Senate the Dingley bill is taken up on motion of Mr. Allen; joint resolutions concerning Cuba are introduced by Messrs. Cameron, Mills, and Call; the interstate commerce committee is instructed to inquire into the workings of the Joint Traffic Association, the flour millers' and window-glass manufacturers' organizations. ... In the House several private pension and public land bills are passed. ... Mark Hanna's conference with the Republican steering committee is said to have developed the opinion that the Dingley bill can not be passed and that an extra session will be called by McKinley. ... Permanent national Republican headquarters are selected in Washington. ... General Harrison says he is not a candidate for United States Senator from Indiana. ... Eastern and Western window and bottle-glass manufacturers hold a secret session in Chicago. ... Suit is brought before Vice-Chancellor Reed, in Jersey City, to annul the articles of incorporation of the American Tobacco Company. ... The Spanish Cabinet meets to consider Presi-

dent Cleveland's references to Cuba and Spain, over which Madrid newspapers are excited. . . . Havana official advices confirm the death of Antonio Maceo, still discredited by Cuban sympathizers. . . . General Palavieja assumes the duties of governor of the Philippine islands. . . . The bubonic plague at Bombay is spreading rapidly.

Thursday, December 10.

In the Senate Messrs. Cullom and Call speak in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba; the immigration bill is taken up. . . . In the House political discussion arose over the bill prohibiting alien ownership of land in the Territories. . . . Bills passed: to prevent dramatic piracy; to prohibit sale of liquors in the Capitol building. . . . Mr. Barrett introduces a bill to secure Cabinet members from the two Houses. . . . The Republican members of the Ways and Means committee decides to begin the preparation of a new tariff bill at once. . . . A Senatorial committee on international monetary conference is appointed. . . . The executive committee of the National Democracy, Indianapolis, decides to keep up the party organization with headquarters in New York. . . . Thirty white paper manufacturing companies agree to pool interests at a conference in New York. . . . Attorney-General Harmon submits an opinion adverse to allowing filibustering claims. . . . The second trial of Maria Barberi for the murder of her lover, Dominico Cataldo, ends in acquittal. . . . President Schurz delivers the address at the annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform League, at Philadelphia.

The *Salier*, belonging to the North German Lloyd line, is wrecked off Villagarcia, Spain; it is believed that nearly 300 lives were lost. . . . Hwang Tsun Hsien, the recently appointed Chinese Minister to Berlin, turns out to be *persona non grata* to the German Government. . . . A conference of British protectionists is held in London favoring preferential duties and protection leagues.

Friday, December 11.

The Senate is not in session; the House considers pension and private bills; Mr. Boatner introduces a bill to increase salaries of the Speaker of the House, Senators, and Representatives. . . . The Supreme Court of Missouri rules that a telegraph company is liable for mistakes made by it in the transmission of telegrams. . . . The Trans-Mississippi Congress, Salt Lake City, is postponed until spring. . . . Bank failures: National Bank of Commerce, Duluth, Minn.; First National, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Harlan, Iowa. . . . Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of San Francisco, noted for her kindergarten work, and her daughter are asphyxiated.

General Weyler returns to Havana and is accorded an enthusiastic reception. . . . The Spanish Government is said to have asked the Pope to ascertain through the Papal Nuncios whether any of the powers would support Spain in the event of a war with the United States. . . . Advices from Xeres, Spain, are that a building catastrophe has occurred in that place, burying 110 persons.

Saturday, December 12.

It is stated positively that the terms of the Venezuelan treaty were known and approved in Caracas before Minister Andrade left Washington. . . . Republican members of the Ways and Means committee divide up the work of preparing a new tariff bill. . . . Judge Baker, of the District Court of Omaha, declares the curfew ordinance of Omaha unconstitutional. . . . Edward Hale, of Ireland, wins the six days' championship bicycle race, Madison Square Garden, New York, covering 1,000 miles. . . . The Non-partisan W. C. T. U., in Washington, D. C., elects Mrs. Wittenmeyer president, and Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, of Cleveland, general secretary. . . . Deaths: Dr. Leonard J. Sanford, professor of anatomy and physiology, Yale, at New Haven; Rev. Dr. James A. McCauley, ex-president Dickinson College, at Baltimore; Samuel B. Putnam, president Free Thought Federation of America, and Mrs. Mary Collins, at Boston.

An agent for the Cuban Junta at Jacksonville receives a letter from a friend in Cuba saying that Maceo died by the treachery of the Spaniards, and his own staff surgeon, Dr. Zertucha, who betrayed him. It is said Maceo received a request from Marquis Ahumada for a conference with a view to ending the war. Maceo with his staff of thirty-four repaired to the appointed place, where they were surrounded by 600 Spanish soldiers, who shot every one except Dr. Zertucha. . . . Canadian nail manufacturers decide to reduce prices to meet American competitors.

Sunday, December 13.

Indignation meetings are held in several cities denouncing the alleged assassination of Maceo. . . . President Cleveland goes to South Carolina for duck-hunting. . . . It is reported that the Dawes Commission and delegates of the Choctaws have agreed on an allotment plan.

General Weyler in a speech at Havana says the war will soon be over. . . . It is reported that an international conference will be held in Paris in March to discuss proposals for abolishing the system by which consumers bear the burden of the bounties granted to sugar manufacturers.

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